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AMERICAN SONDER YACHT ELLEN WINS SECOND BIG RACE

Joyette First to Cross Starting Line With Hevella in Second Place and Wolf Last.

SEEHUND II IS OUT

Every Round Finds German Boats Occupying Last Places With No Chance of Winning.

ORDER IN FIRST ROUND.

First leg.	Second leg.
Ellen	Ellen
Wolf	Wolf
Joyette	Joyette
Hevella	Margarethe
Seehund II.	Hevella
Margarethe	

ORDER IN SECOND ROUND.

First leg.	Second leg.
Ellen	Ellen
Wolf	Wolf
Joyette	Joyette
Hevella	Hevella
Margarethe	Margarethe

Seehund withdrawn.

MARBLEHEAD—The second race for the President Taft and Governor Draper sonder cups was won by the American yacht Ella, which finished at 12:31:40, unofficial time. The Wolf was second at 12:31:50. The Joyette finished third, the Hevella fourth and the Margarethe fifth.

The yachts started promptly at 11:10 this morning, with the American yacht Joyette crossing the line first at 11:10½ closely followed by the Hevella, which was the first German boat to get away. The Wolf was the last to cross the line, having made a bad start. With the exception of the Wolf, all of the other yachts followed the Hevella over the line so closely bunched that they could not be distinguished.

A few minutes after crossing the line the Joyette and Hevella had a luffing match, in which the American yacht got the better of it. The other yachts followed along closely over the first part of the leg, with the Wolf showing some fast work and gradually overtaking the others. Toward the latter part of the leg the Joyette and Hevella fell back perceptibly while the Ellen and Wolf overhauled the two leaders, the Ellen turing the stake that marked the end of the first round in the lead, followed closely by the Wolf, which had taken second place away from the Joyette, that yacht falling back to third, with the three Germans, Hevella, Seehund II, and Margarethe following in that order.

On the second leg of the first round the boats made a rapid run before the wind. Coming down to the turn four of them were well bunched, the Ellen dropping into second place on the run. Some of the sightseeing boats crowded in on the racers at the turn but were promptly warned away by the whistles of the revenue cutters.

The Ellen regained her lead and was the first to make the turn at 12:26:5. The Wolf was in second place, making the turn at 12:27:45, with the Joyette third at 12:28:25. The Margarethe was in fourth place, making the turn at 12:29:20, and the Hevella fifth at 12:30:08.

On the third leg the boats went way out into the south of Marblehead bay and came back on the fourth leg before an increasing wind which afforded the Germans an opportunity to show what they could do in a short, choppy sea. They managed to pick up quite a bit of the lead that the Americans had gained, but were entirely unable to make it even a close race, the Ellen finishing first, the Wolf second, the Joyette third, the Hevella fourth and the Margarethe fifth.

For the first time since the sonder races were started a woman sailed in one of them this morning in the person of Mrs. W. Starling Burgess in the American yacht Wolf, which was designed by her husband.

Just before the starting gun was fired there was a mix-up between the sightseeing craft and one of the smaller revenue cutters, the cutter ramming the pleasure craft amidships and sinking her instantly. Four persons were aboard, one of them being knocked over, but all were saved by the occupants of a sailboat.

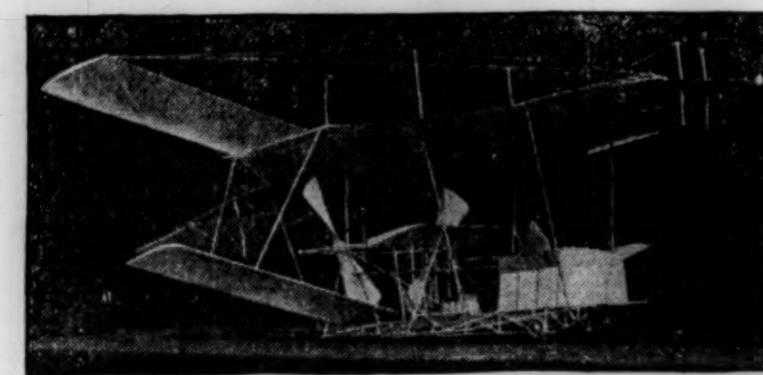
(Continued on Page Three, Column Three.)

JUDGE BANISHES AN AUTO SPEEDER

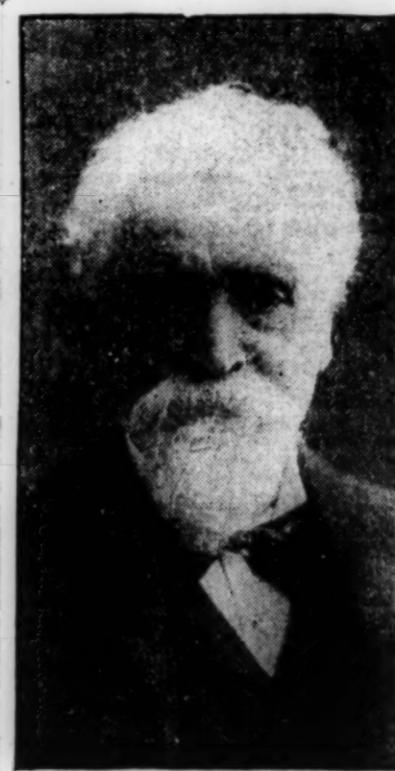
NEW YORK—Judge Zeller, in the court of special sessions, today sentenced Felix Drotto, a professional racing chauffeur, never to drive an automobile again in the state of New York.

Drotto was arrested as a speed violator for the third time. He is a noted foreign driver of racing cars and was once imprisoned for 30 days. As a jail sentence did not seem to deter his speeding propensities, Judge Zeller imposed the unprecedented sentence today and Drotto, to escape, promised to obey.

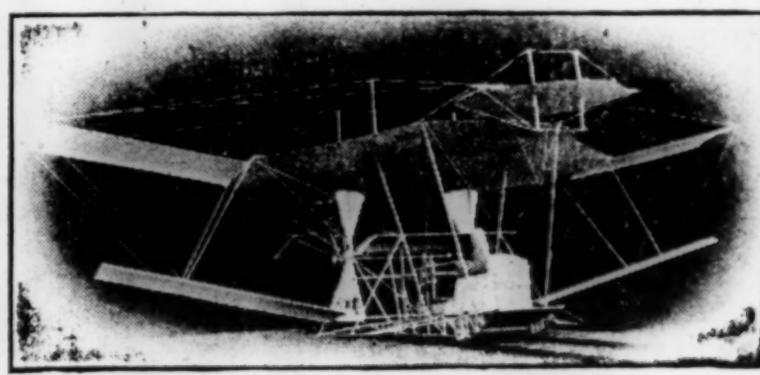
Sir Hiram Maxim Soon Will Try New Heavier-Than-Air Machine



HEAVIER-THAN-AIR MACHINE DESIGNED BY SIR HIRAM MAXIM. The aeroplane was tried out by exhaustive experiments 15 years ago and failed of success because of necessary total weight of the requisite engines.



SIR HIRAM MAXIM. Inventor who has produced his second flying machine, which has remarkable engine.



FRONT VIEW OF MAXIM FLYING MACHINE. The complicated system of stays and the many planes used in its construction as compared with the simpler aeroplanes of the present are shown.

Harvard Museum Enriched by Gifts

Kuno Francke, curator of the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, is about to return from Germany, where he has received many valuable gifts to add to the museum.

Hugo Lederer, the sculptor of the colossal statue of Bismarck, at Hamburg, has given a cast of his monumental "Fighting Man," at the University of Breslau. The prince regent of Hanover has presented a cast of the equestrian statue of Konrad III, at the Bamberg Cathedral; the Swiss National Museum has given a cast of St. George on horseback from the cathedral at Basel, and Henry W. Putnam of Boston has donated 20 color reproductions of the masterpieces of Jan Van Eyck, Rogier, Vanderweyden and other Flemish artists.

REASON WHY MAYOR ASKS BETTER OPERA PLACE SETTLEMENT

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MALONE SAYS TOWN CAN RETURN MONEY

Decides That Winchester Can Legally Give Back Donation of Fifty Thousand Dollars to Mrs. Harrington.

BOARDURGES PAYING

SETTLES QUESTION

Attorney-General Dana Malone today handed down a decision that the \$50,000 donated by Mrs. Sophronia A. Harrington to the town of Winchester for the erection of a public institution can legally be returned to the donor. The decision in part reads as follows:

A representative of the company in a talk with Deputy Superintendent of Streets James H. Sullivan said it was the intention of the company to so build the street. These facts were embodied in a letter to Mayor Hibbard from Superintendent of Streets Guy C. Emerson, so that when the city is asked to pay about \$12,000 for the construction of Opera place, according to the formal agreement appearing at the time of the public hearing several weeks ago, on which the board of street commissioners had an order now returned by the mayor, the mayor feels that better terms may be made.

The board of street commissioners today is strongly of the opinion that the \$12,000 offer of the company should be accepted, as all the property in the neighborhood will be benefited by the opera house.

The commissioners also state that already the land in question has paid about \$20,000 for betterment in Huntington avenue and St. Stephens street, which is ample reason for the city assuming the betterment assessments.

The claim of the Boston Opera Company, of which Eben D. Jordan, its president, has been chief spokesman in this matter, is that the general public is so greatly benefited by the opera house and school that it can well pay part of the expense.

The mayor does not signify by this action a final veto, but asks if better terms cannot be made. The order was passed unanimously by the commissioners after a hearing.

STEAMER NICOLAS WRECK IS FOUND

HAVANA—The steamer Nicolas, with a crew of 26 and two passengers, which sailed from Havana Aug. 21, was found wrecked on a reef south of the Isle of Pines today, with indications that few, if any, of her passengers or crew escaped. Bodies of 10 of them were found on the shore.

SENATOR CRANE SEES GOVERNOR

United States Senator W. Murray Crane called upon Governor Draper this morning and was closeted with him for some 15 minutes. Neither the Governor nor the junior senator would say anything with regard to the visit other than that it was an informal call.

BROKER ADAMS OUT ON BAIL. NEW YORK—A. D. S. Adams, the Boston broker, who was indicted with Donald L. Persch in connection with the \$15,000 worth of stock, was released from the Tomb of a cash bond of \$12,000 furnished by a Boston business man.

THE following interesting statement of the achievements of one of the foremost experimenters in aviation is here printed for the first time, having been prepared especially for The Monitor.

ANOTHER design of heavier-than-air flying machine will shortly be made public. The designer of the latest model is Sir Hiram Maxim, who 15 years ago carried out exhaustive experiments with a heavier-than-air flying machine, of which a photograph is shown herewith.

As is well known, the great difficulty with which Sir Hiram had to contend was the weight, not so much of the actual steam engine itself, as of the boiler, water, condensers, etc., necessary for the working of the engine. The total weight of the celebrated steam engine was 1840 pounds, made up as follows: Weight of

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMEN AT BEVERLY IN PARLEY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Col. George H. Doty, chairman of the Republican state committee, and executive clerk Charles H. Groves were among the callers at the executive offices today.

Colonel Doty represented Massachusetts at the inaugural ball, when he was regarded by many as the "Beau Brummel" of the state.

This afternoon he and Mr. Groves will have a chat with the President. They desire, it is understood, to keep Massachusetts a strong Republican state and will take steps to formulate plans for the coming congressional election, so that there will be no Democrats elected in the places where Republicans are serving now.

It is regarded as an important meeting and indicates that the President will do all he can to strengthen the party's power on his western and southern trip.

"From these facts I am of the opinion that the \$50,000 was conditionally placed in your hands, as treasurer of the corporation, that the conditions have not been complied with, and that if the corporation, in accordance with its vote, sees fit to return said sum no objection should be made by me to this course."

BAR MR. GOMPERS AT PARIS MEETING

Head of American Federation Is Shut Out by Motion Adopted Today at International Conference.

PATRICK SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, was shut out of participation in the international conference of trades unions, in session here, by the adoption today of a motion to discuss no questions submitted by organizations not affiliated with the conference.

The move will temporarily put in abeyance Mr. Gompers' plan for the organization of an international federation of workmen to "defend the rights and interests of all and create international fraternity and solidarity."

The opposition to Mr. Gompers arose from his objection to the plan favored by nearly all the other delegates, by which it was hoped to bring American unions into affiliation with the conference.

President Taft had a very important meeting Monday with Secretary Knox. At its close the latter made public a number of appointments, including that of former Solicitor-General Henry M. Hoyt of Pennsylvania to the new office of counselor of the state department. Special Agents Davis and Charles M. Pepper of the bureau of manufactures,

POSTMASTER - GENERAL HITCHCOCK IS NOT TO ATTEND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AT ST. PAUL.

SESSION ON TODAY INTERESTS BIG ROADS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The "Boston plan" for pensioning postmen and the affiliation with the Postoffice Retiring Association of America is being agitated today by the delegates to the convention of the National Letter Carriers which opened here Monday.

The first day was devoted to reports of officers. In the afternoon there was a parade and in the evening a public reception, at which Mayor Lawlor, Senator Clapp and W. E. Kelley, president of the association, made addresses. A ball followed the reception.

It is announced that Postmaster-General Hitchcock will not attend the convention.

Boston delegates are marshaling their forces preparatory to presenting to this convention the claim of J. D. Holland of Boston, ex-president of the association, for the balance of a \$10,000 gratuity fund which was voted to him two years ago, but afterward voted down.

J. J. Murphy of Boston is prominent among the executive board.

The New England section of the parade was continuously applauded. The Boston band took the honors among a number of excellent bands from all parts of the United States.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

APPEAL MADE TO AMERICA TO AID STRICKEN MONTEREY

Consul-General Hanna Telegraphs Washington, Urging Immediate Assistance for Homeless People in Mexico—Disaster More Widespread Than Supposed.

WASHINGTON—Conditions at Monterey, Mex., following the flood devastation are even more distressing than have hitherto been reported, is the word received today by the state department from Consul-General Hanna.

"Please tell the American press," he says, "that the flood disaster is more terrible than supposed. Twelve hundred estimated dead, 15,000 homeless. Rain continues; terrible suffering must follow. We are doing all we can."

The American Red Cross hospital at once sent \$2000 from its emergency fund, for the relief of the flood sufferers. An appeal was also issued to the people of the United States for contributions.

MEXICO CITY—Contributions to the relief fund for flood stricken Monterey are being received today.

President Diaz Monday afternoon telegraphed \$30,000. Vice-President Corral has contributed \$2000 and Ambassador Thompson \$1000 to the fund.

The National Bank officials estimate the loss in the business center of Monterey at \$5,000,000. The loss to the big smelter and industrial plants outside the city limits will amount to as much more.

LAKE MIRIMICHI RELIC HUNT.

ATTELBORO, Mass.—Excavation will be made on property on the shore of Lake Mirimichi by C. C. Willoughby, curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard College, who believes many choice Indian weapons and relics can be found there.

ELECTRICITY PRICE CUT IN SIX SUBURBS EFFECTIVE TONIGHT

Newton, Chelsea, Watertown, Brighton, Waltham and Allston Reduction Comes at Midnight.

MERGER REALIZED

Companies Will Continue Gas Business and Prices of It Are Expected to Go Down as Result.

Charges for electricity will be reduced 25 per cent tonight in Newton, Chelsea, Watertown, Brighton, Waltham and Allston.

This will result from the taking over at midnight by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston of the electric business of all the gas and electric companies in the suburbs of this city. At 12:01 a.m. tomorrow the Edison Company will begin formally to operate as one company the several independent organizations which have until now furnished electricity to the suburbs.

The companies taken over are the Waltham Gas & Electric Company, Newton & Watertown Gas and Electric Company, Boston Consolidated Gas Company of Brookline and the Chelsea Gas Company. The first named concern is a part of the Boston Suburban Electric Company, while the others are branches of the Massachusetts Gas Company.

The gas business of all the above named companies has for some time been controlled by the Massachusetts Gas companies. The relinquishment of the electric business they have been doing will enable the companies to concentrate their energies upon the building up of their gas business exclusively.

It is expected that there will be an immediate reduction in the price of gas in several sections of Boston as a result of greater economy in the conduct of the business offices of the companies.

The Edison Company at midnight also enters upon a 10-year contract to furnish power to the following suburban

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

LONE MAN HOLDS UP EXPRESS TRAIN

Secures Five Thousand Dollars in Gold Bullion Which, Dropped in Flight, Is Recovered by Posse.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Train No. 39 of the Pennsylvania railroad, known as "the Pittsburg and Northern express," was held up and robbed about 1:30 a.m. today by a lone masked highwayman, at Lewiston Narrows, on the middle division. The express was stopped by an explosion of dynamite.

The highwayman, at the point of two revolvers, secured \$5000 in bullion, as well as a large amount of Lincoln cents in the express car.

Conductor Poffenberger was shot in the right hand for refusing to obey an order given him. The \$5000 in bullion was later recovered.

The locality where the holdup occurred is one of the wildest along the whole length of the road, being merely a narrow mountain pass.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

GOOD PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION OF TONKING RAILWAY

(Special to The Monitor.)

HAI FONG, Tonking.—Such progress has been made in the construction of the Tonking railroad from this port to Yunnan fu, in Yunnan province of China, that there is great hope that the entire undertaking will be completed ready for through service, early in 1910.

In fact, the road is open to traffic for 292 miles of its length, or 99 miles of Yunnan, its objective city, and the line has been laid out almost the entire distance to that point, the chief gaps being three metal bridges which still remain to be finished, each 164 feet in length. The construction of the line has been attended with many and varied difficulties, both of an engineering and a financial nature, but although every faculty has been taxed to the utmost to accomplish the work, and the cost has run from the first estimate of \$19,000,000 up to \$33,000,000, there has been no disposition to give up or even halt the enterprise.

The course of the line was surveyed in 1900 and 1901. It traversed the Nantou valley, passing near Meng-tsze, reaching Ami-chu at the one hundred thirty-ninth mile and Y-Lang-Hien at the two hundred fifty-first mile, with the terminal station at Yunnan, giving a total length of 292 miles. The scheme was adopted in 1901 and the construction of the railway was definitely approved early in 1904, when the works were put in hand. At that date the railway from Haifeng to Lao-Kai, a short distance, was still unfinished, and was not expected to be ready until 1906. This involved a great increase in cost, as the material had to be transported by wagons, barges, and mules. Another difficulty was caused by the scarcity of labor in the country traversed, for contrary to expectations, it was found to be very sparsely inhabited, and workmen had to be brought from places as far distant as Canton and Tientsin. During the month of October, 1906, and throughout the year 1907, when the work was expedited to the utmost, there were not less than 60,000 people employed, 40,000 of whom were actually engaged on the construction. The capital originally estimated to be required was found to be wholly inadequate, and the cost has almost doubled. In consequence of an arrangement made with the French government and the colony of Indo-China, the requisite funds have been raised.

The line is of meter gauge throughout; the maximum gradients between Chien-kiang and Yunnan are 2.5 per cent. The minimum radius of curves is 5 chains. There are 147 tunnels, with a total length of nearly 9½ miles. The altitude at the starting point at Lao-Kai is 295 feet, while at the ninety-third mile, it reaches a height of 5576 feet. From this point the line descends in the direction of Ami-chu, situated at an altitude of 3486 feet; it attains at Chen-kiang an elevation of 5302 feet, and at Chouen Tan a height of 6624 feet. At the terminus, at Yunnan, the altitude is 6186 feet. The rolling stock now actually in use consists of 51 locomotives, 106 coaches, and 530 trucks and vans.

Foreign Briefs

SAN JUAN, P. R.—George Cabot Ward, auditor of Porto Rico, has been appointed secretary of Porto Rico, to succeed William F. Willoughby, elected president of the executive council.

PEKING.—The American squadron under the command of Admiral G. B. Dahlgren has left Ching Wantao for Port Dalton.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

CASTLE SQUARE—"Clothes," KEITH'S—Vanderbilt "Clothes," ORPHEUM—"Quincy Adams Sawyer."

NEW YORK.

AMERICAN—Vanderbilt, ASTOR—"The Man from Home," BELASCO—"Is Matrimony a Failure?" EDWARD A. GEORGE—"From Mississippi," BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons."

CASINO—"Havana," CIRQUE—"McIntyre & Heath in Hayti," CRITERION—"The Flat Lieutenant," DRAFFORD—"The Devil."

GAUTIER—"The House Next Door," GARRETT—"Detective Sparkes," GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Polly of the

HAMMERSTEIN'S—"A Broken Idol," HENRY M. HARRIS—"Third Degree," KELLY & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vanderbilt.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Gay Hussars," LIBERTY—"The Florist Shop," LYRIC—"Armenia," LYRIC—"The Motor Girl," MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—"Educational Opera."

MONTE CARLO—"Aida," MOROSO—"Carmen," NEW YORK—Cohan & Harris' Minstrels, WALLACK'S—"The Dollar Musketeer," WEBER'S—"The Clever."

CHICAGO.

GARRETT—"The Beauty Spot," GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi,"

ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Travelling

MUCKERS—"The Circus Man," MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.

POWELL'S—"Sham," PRINCESS—"The Goddess of Liberty," STUDEBAKER—"The Fair Co-Ed."

"Trekking" Now an Enjoyable Recreation in South Africa



TWO VIEWS OF "TREKKING" IN AFRICA.

BY MONTAGU WHITE.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The word "trek" has become incorporated in the English language and is used colloquially by both races in South Africa with many other words such as outspan, kraal, laager, etc. These terms have even become familiar to all English readers, especially since the war of 1899 brought South Africa into such undesirable prominence.

The meaning of "to trek" is to pull or draw, and a carrier or transport rider speaks of an ox trekking well or badly according as the animal is willing or lazy, but the meaning of the word has developed into the act of moving, and South Africans refer to trekking from one place to another, as from the Cape Colony to the Orange Free State, even though the rail may be the means of transportation. Again, people speak of a farmer passing through a locality with his whole "trek," which means that he is taking his family, servants, flocks, furniture and, in fact, his movable possessions with him. The ox wagon, or wagon drawn by steers, is still largely used as

an auxiliary to the railway, transporting goods from the depot to the towns or centers remote from the line, but the extension of railroads in South Africa has mercifully diminished the sufferings of the oxen, sufferings which were inevitably connected with the long journeys, such as from Port Elizabeth to Kimberley in the early days.

The use of cattle for draft purposes is at all times fraught with considerable suffering. In the past little consideration was shown for this, but in recent years much improvement has been brought about by shorter and better routes, and the transport rider recognizes the prudence and wisdom of devoting greater care to the comfort and well-being of his animals.

The ox in South Africa stands for patience, plodding perseverance and in the vast majority of cases for gentleness and submission, but the few exceptions lead one to think the stubborn or ill-tempered ox one of the most irritating animals in the world.

To the traveler a long journey in heat and dust over rock-ribbed roads is most irksome and tiring, but few pleasures are more delightful than a short

journey in the form of a picnic either along the eastern coast belt or those favored districts in the interior where wood and water are plentiful. The trek usually lasts from two to three hours, then comes the outspan. (To outspan is to yoke, and the resting place thus comes to be called the outspan.) For this a favored spot is generally selected, if possible on the banks of a stream and near shady trees. As soon as the cattle have been taken to the water or driven into the veld for pasture, preparations for the repast are begun, sticks and fuel are gathered, a fire is made and the kettle put on to boil; then scenes are made and cutlets prepared for the grill, while the cloth is being spread on the grass and sweets and cold viands displayed. Soon every one, with an appetite sharpened by open air exercise, is doing justice to the good things prepared by the amateur chefs of the party. And nearly every South African has a certain knowledge of the useful art of cooking!

Sitting round the campfire after supper is perhaps the greatest source of enjoyment; conversation being stimulated by a cup of good coffee, even the taciturn driver unbends and relates stories of hairbreadth escapes from wild animals and above all, snakes, until the claims of sleep turn thoughts to rest and temporary oblivion.

If the travelers include ladies, the wagon tent or hood is assigned to them and beds are made for the men under the wagon or in a squatters' tent pitched for the purpose. An outing of this description lasting about a fortnight is one of the most enjoyable recreations compared to which the hurried rush of the motorist seems tame and unprofitable.

The debt due by civilization to the ox in South Africa is incalculable. Johannesburg and Pretoria were cities of considerable size, and the mines were in full working order before these centers were connected by rail with the coast, and every detail of building material, furniture and mining machinery used in those early days was dragged over the miles and miles of intervening veld by these patient friends of man.

An illustration is given here of a wagon load of lumber being inspanned, while the other represents two Madagascar oxen with curious humps on their backs.

GOVERNMENT USING CLOSURE IN FORCING BUDGET THROUGH

House of Commons Takes Up Consideration of Land Valuation — Eighteen-Hour Session Held, Opposition Proposing Many Amendments.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—With clause 21 was reached and passed.

Clause 22, which deals with appeals to the value of land, disposed of the House of Commons took up the consideration of the financial resolution providing for the cost of the valuation of land to be carried out in connection with the taxes on land values under the Finance bill. Unionist members claimed that the government estimate of \$10,000,000 as the cost of the valuation was totally inadequate and that it would probably take five times that amount.

The prime minister assured the members that the board of inland revenue in making their estimate had taken every possible means to inform themselves and that the House could rest satisfied that it was taking no risk in accepting the estimate he had given the committee. After further obstructive amendments and speeches by Unionist members Mr. Lloyd-George (chancellor of the exchequer) moved the closure and the report of the resolution was carried by a government majority of 132.

On the House going into committee, Mr. Lloyd-George moved to postpone clause 15, which relates to the valuation of minerals. The motion was agreed to, being supported by Mr. Balfour, who stated he had been consulted by the government on the subject. In reply to a question Mr. Lloyd-George said that the new clauses relating to minerals would come at the end of the bill.

Beginning with clause 16 (returning as to the value of land from owners), there ensued one of those parliamentary battles which have characterized the discussion of the present budget. For 18 hours the Opposition pertinaciously fought every clause, proposing amendment after amendment, and opposing every governmental proposal, but finally, by the use of the closure, and the large and steady

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majorities clause 21 was reached and passed.

Clause 26 (power to charge duty on settled land in certain cases) after some discussion was added to the bill without a division. An amendment on clause 27 (definitions) was then proposed and carried.

CITY OF LONDON TO ELECT MAYOR

(Special to The Monitor.)

ATHENS.—The rumor that the crown prince will resign his post as commander-in-chief of the army before the abolition of that post by Parliament is given credence here.

A majority of the Chamber is disposed to support the new cabinet. The newspapers generally approve the movement which resulted in the adoption of a program of general reform. They draw attention to the exemplary maintenance of order.

Prince Andrew has been invited by Emperor William to the autumn maneuvers and will leave in a few days for Germany. The prince has asked for three years' leave with permission to go abroad.

Any interpretation of the recent military revolt as having an anti-dynastic character is completely erroneous, its object being strictly that of reform.

A communiqué has been published explaining the opinion of military circles, which protest with all their force against the idea that the movement which led to the recent crisis was hostile to the King and dynasty. The officers declare they are deeply loyal and attached to the crown and King George. They characterize the movement as absolutely free from any anti-dynastic intentions.

Colonel Zorbas confirms these declarations. A few superior officers asked to be placed on the half-pay list, Colonel Zorbas definitely refused.

A strong desire is expressed that radical reforms should be adopted allowing the country to enter on the way to a political renaissance.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN BY-ELECTION

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN.—A by election for the Neustadt division of the palatinate has resulted in the capture by the Socialists on the second ballot, with a majority of nearly 1000, of a seat which the National Liberals have held for 40 years.

Although the Socialists did not win unaided, there was a very large increase in the Socialist vote at the first ballot, and it is universally recognized that the result reflects popular hostility to the new taxes and the certainty that the hostility goes to the benefit not of the disorganized Liberals, but of the Social Democrats.

DENIES KOMOKA.

(Special to The Monitor.)

MONTRÉAL, P. Q.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemire, postmaster-general, who arrived here on the 24th inst., denied the story that Canada had refused to cooperate with the rest of the empire for state-owned and cheaper cables. He said that regulations in this direction were already under way, although no definite steps had been taken. Much depended, he said, on the attitude of Chevalier Marconi, with whom negotiations were also being carried on.

Elmer Chickering.

Leading Photographer.

21 WEST STREET, BOSTON

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED.

REDUCED.

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY AND COUNTRY.

Alfred Verner, President of the Hydrology

AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.

41 Broadway, New York.

London Letter

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—Although the work of excavating the Roman amphitheater, popularly known as King Arthur's Round Table, at Caerleon, Monmouthshire, has not been long in progress, some interesting discoveries have been made.

The most interesting are the two piers of the gateway through which the chariots entered the arena. The width of the gateway is 9 feet 6 inches, and the walls are constructed of massive stones characteristic of Roman work and which look as if they would last for centuries.

It is estimated that there were eleven tiers of seats with a total seating capacity for between 4000 and 5000 spectators. The width across the narrowest part of the arena, which is oval in shape, must have been 138 feet. This constitutes the finest and largest Roman amphitheater yet discovered in Great Britain.

A stone on which is an inscription has been discovered on the lower wall facing the arena. The inscription is being translated and reads, "The company of Rufinus Primus, which formed part of the third cohort." It is presumed that this company arranged for the building of the amphitheater. Some interesting coins have also been found.

LARGE CROWDS SEE

BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIP

Minas Geraes, the Brazilian battleship which was built at the Elswick shipyard of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and launched in September of last year, has just been taken down the Tyne to Messrs. Armstrong's Walker yard to complete her equipment. Large crowds of people gathered to witness the passage of this 20,000-ton vessel, escorted by five tugs under the bridges and between the piers of the swing-bridge, through which she was steered without a hitch, although there was very little room to spare. When she was launched the Minas Geraes was the largest battleship in the world. She is 500 feet long and 83 feet broad, and has a displacement of 20,000 tons, a normal draught of 25 feet and a guaranteed speed of 21 knots.

SPEND SIXTY-TWO MILLIONS ON WIDENING KIEL CANAL

The Belgian steamer that sank in the Kiel or Kaiser Wilhelm canal after colliding with some masonry has now been removed. The steamer apparently sank in such a position that the traffic was completely stopped. This resulted in a number of vessels collecting at both ends of the canal and the delay caused great inconvenience to both German and foreign shipping. On learning that the passage in the canal was blocked, most of the steamers turned back and sailed round by Skagen, but the smaller craft waited, the captains not being willing to undertake the longer voyage. In German naval circles the occurrence is regarded with concern, for it has shown how easily the canal, which cost some \$50,000,000, can be rendered useless. In order that the canal may be navigable for the most modern battleships, a further sum of \$62,000,000 is to be spent on doubling the width and making the waterway two meters deeper.

Women of Spain Helping Soldiers at the Front

(Special to The Monitor.)

MADRID.—The word "trek" has become incorporated in the English language and is used colloquially by both races in South Africa with many other words such as outspan, kraal, laager, etc. These terms have even become familiar to all English readers, especially since the war of 1899 brought South Africa into such undesirable prominence.

The use of cattle for draft purposes is at all times fraught with considerable suffering. In the past little consideration was shown for this, but in recent years much improvement has been brought about by shorter and better routes, and the transport rider recognizes the prudence and wisdom of devoting greater care to the comfort and well-being of his animals.

The ox in South Africa stands for patience, plod

HARVARD PROSPECT UNION NEW SYSTEM PROVES ATTRACTIVE

It Is Reported Today That Thirty Men Have Registered for Examinations Under Changed Rules.

SEEK IDEAL COURSE

The Prospect Union, an educational institution managed by charitably inclined Harvard students, announces today that about 30 Cambridge and Boston men have registered for the civil service course beginning Monday night. The union plans this, its fifth year, to depart from the usual method of civil service teaching and most of the men who registered have done so under the conditions proposed.

By the novel plan men who register for the civil service course will be members of the union throughout the year and thus continue their social and intellectual connection with the instructors, Harvard students and professors throughout, and at the same time obtain instruction in subjects more broadly educational.

The following proposed course illustrates the working of the plan: A man enters the course just beginning, because he desires to take the civil service examination which will admit him to be a letter-carrier. He then continues a member of the union and perhaps joins the debating club, takes part in the management of the union's paper and enters a course in English composition or literature, history, economics, civics, music or some special subject.

The social and intellectual association made possible in the evenings by the co-operation of student, teacher and workingman, will meet with nearer ideal conditions and achieve larger results, so the officers of the union believe.

BOSTON BRIEFS

William J. Barry is the lowest bidder for the construction of Stony Brook conduit in West Roxbury. His bid is \$147,641.25.

The railroad commission will send an inspector to look into the reasserted claims of citizens of ward 12 for the restoration of the white posts by the Boston Elevated railway at several cross streets on Tremont street and Shawmut and Columbus avenues.

Deputy Clerk Arthur I. Charron of the United States circuit court of appeals today resumed his duties after a month's vacation. Miss Emma P. Locke, stenographer in the office of United States District Attorney A. P. French, is back at her desk again. Miss Locke spent August at Lake Winnipesaukee.

When 200 miles off the coast Sunday the passengers were treated to the novel sight of a school of 50 whales disporting near the vessel. The great mammals followed the ship for some distance. The vessel brought 68 passengers and 18 returning cattle feeders.

Among the cattlemen were several college men who have been spending the summer in Europe. Messrs. Campbell and Bridgeman of Amherst took their bicycles across and have ridden through England since the middle of July. Williams College and Union College, Schenectady, were also represented.

Among the passengers were A. Hiltton and son of Tacoma, Wash., the Rev. B. A. Willmott of Lowell, Misses Mary and Anna C. Almy of Cambridge, Miss Theodore Bates of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Leon R. Egry of Boston, Samuel E. Green of Worcester, the Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Saville of Waltham, and Profs. F. A. Koch and A. H. Ralchard of Union University, North Dakota, who have been doing research work in Asia Minor, Greece and other localities.

Included in the cargo of the Bohemian was a herd of prize-winning Shropshire sheep valued at \$10,000. Other goods brought in were wool, tea, hides, case goods, crockery and chemicals.

AUTO CAR ENGINE MADE BY PRINCE

Prince August Wilhelm of Prussia, fourth son of the Kaiser, is enthusiastically engaged in the work of perfecting a new gasoline motor for automobiles which he declares will be of great value to manufacturers who are on the hunt for the utmost possible speed and durability, says the San Francisco Examiner.

The royal household is experiencing from day to day continual surprises as a result of the infectious energy of the Emperor. Kaiser Wilhelm is continually preaching the doctrine of industry, and his children seem to have inherited his spirit. Prince August has always been interested in mechanical pursuits, and his beautiful young wife, formerly Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Holstein, is his companion and assistant in everything he does. Both are automobile enthusiasts, and have been working together daily on the prince's invention.

The details of the new motor are being kept a profound family secret, and in their private workshop the royal mechanics grapple with the problems before them.

RECORDS AN EARTHQUAKE.

CLEVELAND, O.—The Odenbach seismograph this morning recorded the vibrations of an earthquake somewhere on the North American continent. The vibrations continued from 6:11 to 6:27 o'clock and were more pronounced than the record of the quake which Monday shook Panama.

WASHINGTON.

A slight vibration of the needle on the weather bureau seismograph was observed shortly after 7 o'clock this morning. Indications are that the center of the disturbance was about 2000 miles from Washington.

ELECTRICITY PRICE CUT IN SIX SUBURBS EFFECTIVE TONIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

electric roads: The Lexington & Boston, the Natick & Cochituate, the Newton, the Newton & Boston, the Middlesex & Boston, the Westboro & Hopkinton and the Newtonville & Watertown.

Waltham Company Taken Over by Two Others Today

WALTHAM, Mass.—The Waltham Gas & Electric Light Company will cease to exist as a corporation today, the plant being taken over by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Newton & Watertown Gas Company. At the same time, it is said this city will begin to benefit from a reduction in rates due to the change in ownership.

Major Edward A. Walker states today that he has been in conference with officers of the Edison company and learned that the new schedule of prices for the city lighting will go into effect at midnight tonight. The scale has been 15 cents per kilowatt hour, but under the Edison company it will be 12 cents. Lamps burned out will be returnable as in the past, and the company will put a wagon on the streets to collect these lights, allowance for them being as at present. The power price will be fixed to suit the prevailing conditions, and it is expected that there will be a reduction.

By the terms of the contract the Edison company and the Newton & Watertown Company, which take over the local plant, will pay \$600,000 for the properties. There will be no change in the price of gas under the transfer.

WIRELESS STATION GIVES MODERN AIR TO MEDFORD RELIC

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WINNIPEG TO GET COSTLY SCHOOLS

There are great plans afoot for the extension of Winnipeg's school system, and the school board is anxious to have a by-law submitted authorizing the raising by sale of debentures of a sum of \$600,000 says the Manitoba Free Press.

The plans of the school board are for the erection of two collegiate institutes, one in the northern and one in the southern portion of the city. These collegiate buildings will cost not less than \$125,000 each, which accounts for \$250,000 of the appropriation asked for. The remaining \$350,000 is expected to tide the school board along for two or three years in the erection of public school structures. It is expected that portions of the new colleges will be used for graded school pupils until such time as the accommodation is fully taken up by collegiate students.

ELM ROOT GROWS TO GREAT LENGTH

The length to which the roots of trees may grow is shown by a fragment of an elm root which was over 14 feet long, says a writer in St. Nicholas. It was only three sixteenths of an inch in diameter at the large end. It was cut off by a plot at some distance from the tree, so that the size of the remainder is unknown.

The tree grew at the edge of a piece of woods, and the soil of the adjoining cultivated field is rather poor and dry. The American elm loves a rich, moist soil, and this slender root may have grown to this extreme length in an effort to find more favorable feeding conditions than those afforded by the poor soil in which it grew.

TULLY ESTATE ADMINISTRATORS.

Francis T. Leahy of Boston and Alfred J. Rowan of Watertown were today appointed special administrators of the estate of Miss Margaret M. Tully by Judge Freeman H. Lothrop of the Suffolk probate court. The bonds of the administrators were fixed at \$100,000 each.

SHIPPING NEWS

The British freighter Pilar de Larriaga docked today in a berth at the new Cunard docks, having arrived in the lower harbor late Monday from South American ports. Her crew manifested keen interest when told that the ship Allegany had not yet made this port. The Pilar de Larriaga left Cuba five hours behind the Allegany, but caught up with her when abreast of Fowey's rocks, the most easterly of the Florida keys. Neither ship sighted the other since that time.

The Larriaga is the first vessel to clear from the port of Cabadillo, Brazil, for Boston. Two Baltimore men, Dr. George N. Butler and A. L. McColl, a sugar manufacturer, arrived on the vessel. Mr. McColl stated that business in South America is very dull and that the money market is tight. He leaves next week for England.

In the Larriaga's consignments were 1520 bags of dried ox blood for fertilizer purposes, 13,583 dried hides, 999 salted hides, 3774 bags of quebracho, 1368 bags of horn and a large shipment of goat skins. The ship also brought 900 tons of freight for New York importers, to whom she will deliver on the return trip.

The Kershaw, Captain Bond, arrived here today from Norfolk, Va., and reported that the gas and bell buoys of Gay Head were neither to be seen nor heard Monday night. He also reported that the bell buoy at Pollocks Rip shone missing. The Kershaw brought 35 passengers and heavy consignments of sand and garden truck.

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SIR HIRAM MAXIM SOON TO TRY NEW FLYING MACHINE

(Continued from Page One.)

boiler 1000 pounds, weight of engine 640 pounds, weight of appliances, etc., 200 pounds, total 1840 pounds.

This engine developed 362 horse power, or practically one horse power for every five pounds of weight. In spite of the fact, however, that Sir Hiram designed and made the lightest steam engine known 10 years ago, he did not succeed in constructing a really practical flying machine.

The Hon. Charles Parsons, who may justly be regarded as one of the cleverest engineers of the present day, when speaking on the subject of thermodynamic machines some years ago, said that the maxim gun developed more power for its weight than anything ever invented and the next greatest invention of the kind was Sir Hiram Maxim's steam engine.

It appears that Sir Hiram is still working on thermodynamic machines, and it is alleged that just as he succeeded in breaking the record with his steam engine, so he has succeeded in breaking the record with the petrol engine which he has designed to propel the aeroplane now in course of construction to his plans.

The engine, it is said, has four cylinders and does not exceed 210 pounds in weight, including the carburetor, magneto ignition, circulating pump and forced oil-circulating system, and yet it develops the phenomenal amount of 87 horsepower, which represents one horsepower for every 2.4 pounds weight.

The comparison of these two engines is most instructive, illustrating as it does the wonderful progress of the last few years. There will doubtless be many points of great interest and value to students of aeronautical matters connected with Sir Hiram's new aeroplane, and it should not be surprising to find that it is fitted with more than one ingenious device, among them perhaps an arrangement whereby equilibrium will be automatically maintained, thus preventing the possibility of the machine capsizing in the air.

French Urge Aviation Cup Rules Be Made More Strict

PARIS—French newspapers especially interested in aviation have started a campaign for a change of rules for the international cup, which was won by Glenn H. Curtiss at Rheims. They contend that a 20-kilometer dash does not furnish an adequate test of the merits of the machines, and point out that when the conditions were laid down 20 kilometers seemed a great achievement, but this has already been outgrown. It is urged that a change be made to a long distance endurance race.

Avgation week at Rheims was an enormous success financially. There were over 200,000 paid entries to the aerodrome Sunday, and probably 100,000 more people witnessed the flight from the hills outside the course. The aeroplane companies took orders for 52 aeroplanes during the week, most of them from persons not before known to be interested in aviation. Manufacturers believe that sportsmen of every country will now begin to buy aeroplanes, particularly as the number of actual flights during the week, estimated at over 1300, were practically all successful. The cost of the different machines ranges from \$2000 to \$5000.

Avgation week came to its official close with a breakfast given by the committee of organization in honor of the aeronauts. More than 500 guests were present and intense enthusiasm was manifested. The Marquis de Polignac, president of the committee, officially announced the results of the awards and prizes, and speeches followed.

The marquis announced that a second series of contests between aeroplane drivers will be held Aug. 21, 1910. He also announced a gift of \$2000 to Latham by a Paris newspaper "for his beautiful flights." Latham accepted, on behalf of "Levassier, the genius whose motor had made the flights possible."

Cortlandt F. Bishop, president of the American Aero Club, was warmly greeted. He invited the aeronauts of the world to come to America.

Quentin Bauchart, a member of the Paris city council, will ask for an appropriation of \$20,000 for an aeroplane race between Paris and Bordeaux.

TROMSOE, Norway—Walter Wellman, who recently made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the north pole in a dirigible balloon, has arrived from Spitzbergen. He has left three men at the Spitzbergen camp.

READY FOR CORN CANNING IN MAINE

PITTSFIELD, Me.—The canners of sweet corn in Maine are making ready for their annual harvest and the indications are fair, say the packers, for an average pack of several million cans.

Farmers throughout the state are signing more contracts each year and get as much money out of corn as any other crop.

Two weeks are all that are required to put up the Maine corn pack. Each factory puts up from 300,000 to 500,000 cans. All the work is done by machinery. The whole process from husking to the final cooking requires less than an hour and the capacity of the automatic sealing machine is 42,000 cans a day.

QUAKE IN PANAMA DOES NO DAMAGE

Federal Experts Declare That Isthmus Is Volcanic, but That There Is No Danger to Canal.

PANAMA.—The isthmus of Panama experienced an earth shock Monday morning, extending over a large extent of territory. No damage was done.

Col. G. W. Goethals said the shocks were not sufficiently severe to have any injurious effect on any of the canal work. The quake was felt also at Agua Dulce, in Coclé province, and Pacora, in the province of Panama, points more than 100 miles apart.

WASHINGTON—The earthquake shock felt on the isthmus of Panama Monday renews interest in the Walker commission's report to President Roosevelt in 1901, embracing a comprehensive discussion of the general question of earthquakes, volcanoes, etc., on the isthmus of Panama.

Summarizing the result of its investigation, the commission stated that briefly "the works of the canal will nearly all of them be underground. Even the dams are low compared with the general surface of the country and with their broad and massive foundations, it may be said, will form part of the ground itself, as intended to do. The locks will all be founded upon rock. It does not seem that works of this kind will be in any serious danger of destruction by earthquake in a country where lofty churches of masonry have escaped with a few minor injuries."

ROME FEELS QUAKE TODAY. Rome experienced a slight earthquake shock this afternoon. The tremor lasted but a few seconds.

INQUIRY ON TODAY IN BRUHM ESCAPE

**Trial Board of Police Officers
Busy Sifting Charges Preferred by Superintendent William H. Pierce.**

**MINER'S FORTUNE
IN ENGLISH COIN**

Evidence is being taken this afternoon by a trial board which met at 2:30 o'clock to hear charges preferred by Superintendent of Police William H. Pierce against Inspector Michael Shields and Sergt. John A. Morse of the city prison for alleged neglect of duty in allowing Clyde G. Brum, a prisoner, to escape. The board consists of Captains C. Evans, John J. Hanley and Irving A. H. Peabody.

This triumvirate of police officials constitutes a court of inquiry to make such recommendations as may be deemed necessary to prevent a similar occurrence in the future, and also to remedy any defects in the administration of the city prison.

Opinion differs among members of the police department as to whether Brum at the time of his escape was technically in the custody of an inspector or in charge of the officials of the city prison. The point at issue seems to be whether a prisoner is in charge of the prison officials as soon as he enters the prison or whether he is in the custody of the officer who accompanies him to the prison until the prison officials formally book him.

SCHOOL TO GIVE SPECIAL TRAINING

TORONTO, Ont.—A training school for teachers in district English-French schools has been established at Sturges Falls by the education department of Ontario.

Will open tomorrow and continue until June 17, 1910, says the Toronto News.

The new school is intended to provide teachers who will be competent to carry on instructions under the peculiar conditions that exist in the lowest grade schools, where the pupils are mainly children of French-speaking parents.

The language of the school, as in all the schools of Ontario, is English, but for the first year or two the medium of communication must be French, in order to teach the pupils English. In the third and fourth classes it is all English, and from the outset the pupils are required to learn the English language.

The course will extend over two years. The first year will be academic, the second academic and professional.

CANADIAN TROOPS TO VISIT SEATTLE

WASHINGTON—The fifth regiment of the Royal Canadian artillery will make a peaceful showing at Seattle as the guests of the national guard of the state of Washington to attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Permission for the "invasion" has been granted by the state department, with the privilege of bearing arms.

Domestic Briefs

SEATTLE, Wash.—Norway's day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was celebrated by an elaborate historic pageant, speeches, music and the unveiling of a bronze of Edward Grieg, the composer. A feature was a Viking ship.

UNION CITY, Tenn.—The failure of the Hardy Grain Company caused a run on the Union City Bank & Trust Company Monday. All depositors were paid.

DE LUXE HOMERIC EDITION PLANNED

Odyssey to Be Printed at Oxford Will Employ a Morris Paper and Types Made by Robert Proctor.

LONDON.—The making of beautiful books is an art which has fallen somewhat out of fashion since the death of William Morris. The hand-printed edition of the *Odyssey*, which will be issued by the Oxford University Press, promises, however, to be an interesting experiment in beautiful printing. It is being printed from types cut by the late Robert Proctor, one of the Morris trustees.

Mr. Proctor copied his letters—the lower case letters, for there were no capitals to copy—from the type of the *Complutensian Polyglot* edition of the New Testament, printed in Alcalá in the early part of the sixteenth century, and the designs for these were in their turn probably taken from a tenth century Greek manuscript.

Mr. Cockerill and Emery Walker, to whom Mr. Proctor bequeathed his types, have lent them to the Oxford University Press, and the Morris trustees have allowed moulds made for Morris to be used for the paper.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY PAYS AS FARMER

A high school student who lives in the West End has spent his vacation profitably by gardening within the city limits, says the Decatur (Ill.) Review. A short time before school was out he rented a two-acre strip of land and had it plowed up. The rent of the land was \$3 and the plowing cost \$5. From this he succeeded in making the equivalent of \$106, about \$35 a month, better wages than he would have made had he worked in an office or a factory.

This boy did not sell any of the truck. He is a member of a large family that has many needs. The fact that his produce was used at home, however, does not diminish the size of his profits.

MINER'S FORTUNE IN ENGLISH COIN

Tom Brown, an English coal miner residing at Panama, a coal camp four miles south of Rich Hill, Mo., is the holder of a five-guinea English gold piece dated 1691. It has been handed down in the Brown family from one generation to another until now it is valued at \$3850.

At least that is the offer made by a Boston coin dealer. Only two coins of this denomination and date are known to exist, one having recently been purchased by the English government and now rests in the King's collection in London, and the other owned by Brown, who has it located in the vaults of a Rich Hill bank.

INCREASE ANGELL MEMORIAL FUND

The fund for the proposed George T. Angell memorial building has been increased by 25 different gifts, varying from 50 cents to \$100, and from friends scattered from Portland, Me., to Honolulu, Hawaii, in the past 25 days since the last report. The total amount received up to date is \$29,895.49.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received a bequest of \$5315 from Mrs. Susan E. Gavit of Boston, and the Humane Education Society a gift of \$100 from H. W. Carpenter.

BRIDGTON SCHOOL CHOSES MASTER

AUBURN, Me.—Bridgton Academy has secured as master Prof. John F. Moody, who resigned the principalship of the Edward Little high school of this city two years ago, after a service of more than 20 years, and who has lived in Auburn since that time. Professor Moody was principal of Bridgton Academy for several years prior to coming to Auburn. He was also at one time principal of Hebron Academy. He is a graduate of Colby. He will begin his duties at Bridgton Sept. 14.

**STONEHAM TOWN
MEETING CALLED**

STONEHAM, Mass.—The town clerk has issued a call for a special town meeting to be held tomorrow evening, at which several important matters will be taken up. Among these are a proposed order for extensive sewer construction and an application petition by the Boston & Northern street railway for permission to establish crossover on Main street, beginning at the square.

SELF-SACRIFICE SAVES FRIEND.

NEW YORK—After a desperate fight in the surf to save his friend, Harry C. Myers of Freeport, L. I., from drowning in Hempstead bay, near Point Lookout, Stanley Roberts, a Baptist clergyman, failed to recover. Myers, dragged to safety, was shortly revived.

ARCHDEACON BACK THURSDAY.

The Rev. Samuel G. Babcock, Episcopal archdeacon of Massachusetts, who has been abroad all summer, is expected back Thursday and will take up his work at the diocesan house on Friday.

MR. DRAPER TO SEE OXFORD FAIR.

OXFORD, Mass.—Friday the second day of the Oxford Agricultural Society fair which opens Thursday, Gov. Eben S. Draper will be the guest of honor, and will give a short address.

DOMESTIC BRIEFS

SEATTLE, Wash.—Norway's day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was celebrated by an elaborate historic pageant, speeches, music and the unveiling of a bronze of Edward Grieg, the composer. A feature was a Viking ship.

UNION CITY, Tenn.—The failure of the Hardy Grain Company caused a run on the Union City Bank & Trust Company Monday. All depositors were paid.

FALL RIVER MAN'S CANDIDACY MAKES LITTLE IMPRESSION

Belief Grows Today That Old Cuban War Leader Will Be Appointed by King to Command in Morocco.

LISBON.—King Alfonso, it is believed today, will appoint General Weyler to succeed General Marina, who is in command in Morocco.

A strong court group is urging Weyler's appointment as the surest guarantee of bringing the war to a speedy termination. That the King will likely accede to the demand is shown by his latest decree by which 65,000 additional men are made available for army service.

If Weyler is appointed he will demand the immediate despatch of 30,000 additional troops to Morocco and will wage the most sweeping and vigorous campaign possible, under the belief that it will be better to end the war speedily.

A despatch from Madrid to Diario de Motivos says that reinforcements have been sent to Ristanga and Elerba. The Moors have been bombarding Alhucemas day and night.

The enemy has been reinforced by the Beni Uriqui tribes, forming two columns, one under El Mezian, a renowned mountain chief, to defend Gurugu and attack the Mellila district; the other under El Chalid, to defend other points.

The situation in the third councilor district is a good deal mixed.

Representative William F. Murray of Charles Town was the only candidate in the field up to about the time of filing nomination papers, at which time Lawrence H. Sullivan entered the race. It was the latter's second entrance, as he withdrew a few weeks ago, and everybody thought him out of it for good.

Mr. Murray is feeling pretty blue over the way he claims to have been used by some of the party leaders who promised him assistance to secure the nomination, and then left him in the lurch.

As the situation stands today it is anybody's fight at the caucuses, and Mr. Murray's hopes of an uncontested nomination have faded.

In the seventh councilor district J. Lovell Johnson of Pittsburgh will be renominated on the Republican ticket without opposition for a second term.

The same is true of the eighth district, where Councilor August H. Goetting of Springfield is to be renominated.

Nomination papers for the state election will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at the headquarters of the Democratic city committee of Boston. The hour of opening is 4 o'clock. Papers at the Republican city committee will also be opened Wednesday.

Dr. James M. Oliver of Athol is a candidate for a fourth term in the Legislature. His district is the first Worcester and he has served three terms in the House. The nomination is claimed by other sections of the district, but Dr. Oliver's friends say that in view of his work during his three years' service the claim of locality should be waived. It is somewhat doubtful what the result will be.

Representative Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington is a candidate for a second term, and he has the endorsement of the Republican town committees of both Arlington and Lexington, comprising the twenty-ninth Middlesex representative district, as well as the Republican newspaper district, and there is no opponent to Mr. Bayley thus far, and there is unlikely to be.

Martin F. Conley of Lowell, who represented the sixteenth Middlesex representative district in the House this year, is not a candidate for reelection. He is being groomed by his friends for the Democratic mayoralty nomination in that city.

DENVER TO HAVE A TRADE BUILDING

DENVER, Colo.—Work will begin shortly, in accordance with the plans which have been approved, upon the new Chamber of Commerce Building. The structure will be the finest of its kind in the city, and will cost \$125,000. It will be a five-story structure of ornate design, elegantly finished and furnished throughout. One of the distinctive features will be a roof garden.

It has been decided that the ground floor of the structure will be devoted to exhibits of commercial products from all parts of the state. Five local trade organizations will have quarters in the building.

DUTCH HALF MOON ENGINEER ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Completion of the reproduction of the Half Moon will be rushed forward by E. I. Bentheim, an engineer of the Royal Dutch navy, who has just arrived from Holland with a commission from his government to superintend the putting up of the model of Henry Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, which was recently sent across the ocean as Holland's contribution to the coming celebration of the discovery of the Hudson river.

The rigging of the quaint little ship, as nearly as possible as Hudson's was rigged, will be the Dutch naval officer's principal task.

LUMBER SCHOONER ON BEACH.

PARRISHBORO, N. S.—The schooner Otis Miller, Diligent River, N. S., for Vineyard Haven for orders, lumber laden, is on the beach full of water.

ACTOR'S RESIDENCE BURNS.

NEW YORK—The summer home of Actor Raymond Hitchcock, at Great Neck

PLAYHOUSE NEWS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

"CLOTHES."

The second season of the John Craig stock company opened Monday at the Castle Square Theater with two performances of "Clothes," a comedy in four acts by Avery Hopwood and Channing Pollock. The cast:

Richard Burbank John Craig
Arnold West Theodore Friebus
John Harding George Hassell
Horace Watling Donald Meek
Thomas Smith Wilfred Young
Gibbs, a Servant Al Roberts
Mrs. Watling Gertrude Binley
Mrs. Cathcart Kate Ryan
Mrs. Maxwell Gertrude Shirley
Mrs. Conningsby Lowe Eleanor Brownell
Patience Augusta Fyles Mabel Colcord
Maid Florence Shirley
Olivia Sherwood Mary Young

The situation upon which Messrs. Hopwood and Pollock have built their play has formed the basis of several interesting plays, among which may be named Esmond's "The Wilderness." The good intentioned heroine gives up the struggle to live on an inadequate income and determines to marry for money. When the object of her intentions proposes marriage she accepts. Afterward she breaks the engagement, having discovered that she has really come to care for him, but in the end, of course, they find their happiness.

From the title of the play one is led to expect a genuine comedy, and this expectation is not disappointed until the beginning of the second act. The authors then shift their ground and change the piece into a conventional comedy drama turning upon a misunderstanding of the hero regarding the motives of the heroine and a suspicion as to her worth, all the result of the machinations of a villain. The effect after the first act is one of insincerity; no sincere, serious play can be carried through acceptably that is founded upon a misunderstanding. From such seed only farces can be grown.

The authors' sacrifice of verity to theatrical expediency aside, they are to be credited with making a most agreeable play, and one that provides an excellent medium for the talents of Mr. Craig's versatile company. Moreover, the satire of the "smart set" is especially good. The heroine is made to say that the law upon which her set is founded is the "survival of the best fitted."

There are several stirring climaxes in which Miss Young, Mr. Craig and Mr. Friebus are prominent. Mr. Craig's powers as a comedian were in full play in the scene of the interrupted proposal in act two. Mr. Friebus by his intensity made a disagreeable role really admirable. Miss Young lightened the scenes whenever possible with comic repartee, but fully rose to the requirements of the heavy situations. The versatile Mr. Meek added another to his long line of clever character portrayals. The play of Miss Ryan, Miss Binley and Mr. Hassell was good, and the others were well cast.

The play is carefully produced under the direction of William Parke. The costuming of the third act is excellent. Every member of the company received a hearty greeting upon first appearance, and after the third act there were flowers and speeches. Affairs were decidedly jolly both sides of the footlights.

MUSIC AND FUN AT KEITH'S.
Edwin Holt and company are appearing at Keith's this week in George Ade's amusing comedy, "The Mayor and the Mannequin." Anything funnier than the dry humor of this mayor as played by Mr. Holt cannot be imagined. His battle with Genevaie, the mannequin, is delightful every moment. Genevaie was played with skill by Miss Mattie Choute.

For their final week the Fadettes gave a concert of numbers requested by patrons. The program: March, "Semper Fidelis," Sousa; overture, "Semiramide"; Rossini; because from "Jocelyn," Godard; "The Baby's Opera," Byng; vocalized by Mildred Rogers; Travers; waltzes, "Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; descriptive, "The Musicians' Strike," Tchoban.

Every number was a delight and was received with prolonged applause, but it remained for the final number, "The Musicians' Strike," to arouse the greatest enthusiasm. This clever piece showed that the attractive players and their leader, Mrs. Nichols, are pantomime comedians of surprising talent.

The leader is selecting a soloist for a forthcoming musical festival. One after another endeavor to show wherein she is the one to be chosen. As is natural with musicians, the others deride these efforts in various ways. One member who has been particularly active, upon being laughed at in her turn, calls an indignation meeting and prepares to strike. In a short time the movement becomes general and the entire orchestra leaves the stage, except the drummers, who proceed to show that they can make as much fuss as the entire orchestra. In the meantime cooler heads have prevailed, and after a short consultation outside, a hymn of peace is played, which brings them all back to the tune of an old familiar song and they all live together happy ever after.

Other pleasing acts were presented by Smith and Campbell, conversationalists; Kid Gabriel and company in poses after pictures by Remington; Arthur Righy, the minstrel, with stories old and new; Al White's dances and the four Rianos in comic acrobatic antics.

OPHEUM THEATER.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" started on its third successful week on Monday at the Opheum Theater. The fun throughout is fast and furious, and seemingly increases with every succeeding performance. The scenes of quiet pathos ring true as played by Miss Bruns and Mr. Hansel. Good work is also done by Miss

Mary Sanders as Samanth Green, William De Wolfe as Hiram Maxwell, Walter Walker as Prof. Obidiah Stout, Holly Hollis as Mandy Skinner, William Leahy as Abner Stiles and William Macon as Deacon Mason.

MAJESTIC OPENS MONDAY.

The Majestic Theater, under the direction of the Wilbur-Shubert company, will begin its regular season with a matinee on next Monday afternoon, when Sam Bernard, the well-known comedian, will appear for the first time here in a new comedy with music entitled "The Girl and the Wizard."

Mr. Bernard's engagement will be for two weeks only, and in addition to the special matinee on Monday next there will be regular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW YORK OPENINGS.**"The Flag Lieutenant."**

"The Flag Lieutenant," an English drama by Leo Trevor and Maj. W. P. Drury, was performed Monday night at the Criterion Theater. The piece had a long run in London last season at the Playhouse, with Cyril Maude in the character of Lascelles, the role acted in New York by Bruce McRae.

The new play attempts to picture life aboard a Dreadnaught. The plot revolves around a scene of self-sacrifice in which the hero makes it appear that a brother officer was the one who saved the fleet in time of danger. This act eventually involves the hero in a charge of cowardice, which, however, he is cleared of at the eleventh hour, when the whole truth comes out.

Bruce McRae was a delightful hero, a character dear to Englishmen, but not readily understandable for Americans. Miss Isabel Irving received a hearty welcome whenever she appeared, and was roundly applauded after her two or three strong scenes. There is more movement in the early part of the play than in the later scenes, but the whole makes a decidedly pleasant play.

The settings were excellent, the shipboard scenes and incidents of camp life being admirably presented and remarkably lifelike.

Francis Carlyle appeared as Thesiger, and other roles fell to Lumsden Hare, John May, W. H. Gilmore, Lawrence Grant, C. Leslie Allen, Miss Isabel Irving, Miss Adele Wheateeroff and Miss Rosa Rand.

McIntyre and Heath in Hayti."

The Circle Theater opened Monday night with "McIntyre and Heath in Hayti" as the attraction. The nature of the piece, which is by McNally, Jerome and Swartz, is well described by its title. The scenes gravitate from French Lick springs to Port au Prince, Hayti, where McIntyre and Heath attempt to stir up a revolution. A corner in the coffee market and the formation of a chicken trust are among the humorous incidents.

Such pieces as this depend more upon costumes and effects than upon a consecutive story for their success, and the producers have given much attention to these details.

The company includes James McIntyre, Thomas Heath, Julian Rose, Miss Mabel Seabey, Miss Tony Lyons, Miss Adele Rowland and numerous others, besides a large chorus.

"Such a Little Queen."

This Tuesday evening Channing Pollock's new comedy, "Such a Little Queen," will be produced at the Hackett theater with a cast which includes Elsie Ferguson, Frank Gilmore, Ralph Stuart, Francis Byrne, Eleanor Lawson, George Barnum and Carl Sauermann.

The story deals with the checkered love affairs of an hereditary prince and princess of two mythical European provinces. They have been betrothed in their youth, but each, by reason of rebellion in his or her country, has been compelled to seek refuge in America. Queen Anna Victoria is impoverished and forced to seek employment and finally she is found by her young King of Bosnia.

How the King and Queen have their ideas of life completely changed and how they come to the realization of American modes of life, where a King or Queen is an ordinary human being and every human being, through his or her life may become the King or Queen, has afforded the author material for his tale. The action takes place in four acts. The scenes are all laid in and about New York.

"The Sins of Society."

This Tuesday evening there will be produced at the New York Theater the Drury Lane drama, "The Sins of Society." This drama is by Raleigh and Hamilton, who are also the authors of "The Price of Peace," "The Great Ruby," "Sporting Life" and other memorable productions that have been brought from the historic Theater Royal in London and successfully produced in America.

Four acts and 14 scenes are required to tell the story of their latest play, and it is said to be an attraction of deep dramatic interest from the rise to the fall of the curtain. One of these scenes in particular shows a big British transport at sea, the vessel strikes on a reef, boats are lowered, passengers run around the upper deck with life preservers on. There are cries, shouts, signals for assistance and explosions and the ship sinks in mid-ocean. This is only one of the big scenes in "The Sins of Society."

At one time 200 people appear on the stage. The cast of speaking parts is of great length, some of its leading members being Miss Laura Nelson Hall, Miss Louise Closer-Hale, Miss Louise Rutledge, Miss Lucy Sibley, Will Abbington, Conway Tearle, Leslie Kenyon and Dodson Mitchell.

"THE CIRCUS MAN" PRODUCED.

Macklyn Arbuckle appeared at McVicker's Theater, Chicago, Saturday

night, in "The Circus Man," a comedy drama dramatized by Eugene Presby from stories by Holman Day. The cast follows: Fighting Hime Look, Mr. Arbus; Squire Phinck, Edson Miles; Judge Willard, Frank Currier; Sylvana Willard, Lillian Thurgate; Klebe Willard, C. W. Goodrich; Widow Snell, Esther Lyon; Liza Haskell, Alice Martin; Caje Dunham, E. T. Backus; Hard Times, W. J. Gross; King Bradish, George Harcourt; Figger Tom Avery, Louis Labey; Aza Brickett, Harry West; Captain Bodfish, George A. Weller; Dow Babb, William Bailey; Uncle Buck, Frank Craven; Amazeen, Jonathan Keefe, and Jim Babb, James Norman.

BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Robert Edeson comes to the Hollis Street Theater Sept. 6 in "The Noble Spaniard," a new play by W. Somerset Maugham.

"The Round Up," Edmund Day's excellent western melodrama, opens the Colonial Theater on Sept. 6.

Louis Mann appears at the Tremont Theater on Sept. 6 in "The Man Who Stood Still," a comedy by Jules Eckert Goodman.

"The Gay Hussars," a spectacular musical comedy, will open the Boston Theater on Sept. 6.

"Glittering Gloria," a bright farce by C. M. S. McLellan, will be played at the Castle Square Theater beginning Sept. 6.

Ward and Vokes appear at the Globe Theater on Sept. 6 in "The Promoters."

"Quincy Adams Sawyer" will conclude its successful engagement at the Orpheum Theater with two performances on Sept. 6.

OPENING DATES OF NEW PLAYS.

Sept. 4—"The Fortune Hunter," Gaiety Theater, New York.

Sept. 4—"The Bridge," with Guy Bates Post, the Majestic Theater, New York.

Sept. 6—"The Master Key," Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia.

Sept. 6—"The Chocolate Soldier," (comic opera version of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man"), music by Richard Strauss, Lyric Theater, Philadelphia.

Sept. 6—"The Debtors," Buffalo, N. Y.

INTERESTING PLAYS ON TOUR.

[The sections correspond to the government divisions of time.]

PACIFIC—"Love Watches," "Polly of the Circus," "Girls," "The Witching Hour," "Paid in Full."

WESTERN—"The Fighting Hope," "Texas."

CENTRAL—"Commencement Days," "Ragged Robin," "Mary Jane's Pa," "A Gentleman from Mississippi."

EASTERN—"The Dollar Princess," "The Traveling Salesman," "Via Wireless," "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," "My Boy."

"ARSENE LUPIN" IN LONDON.

LONDON—"Arsene Lupin," the popular French play by Francis de Croisset and Maurice Leblanc, was produced in an English version at the Duke of York

ST. PAUL CITIZENS TO HAVE A SERIES OF FINE CONCERTS

Roosevelt Club Arranges for Special Attractions, Including Grand Opera, at Popular Prices.

TO USE AUDITORIUM

ST. PAUL—Under arrangements just completed, the Roosevelt Club of St. Paul will bring to this city during the next few months a series of attractive entertainments, for which it has secured the use of the spacious municipal auditorium.

Early in October, the United States Marine Band of Washington will give a number of concerts. St. Paul's auditorium is particularly well adapted to the rendition of band and orchestral music, and opportunity is provided to hear this famous organization under the best possible conditions.

On Oct. 18 the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, will render a concert, featuring Miss Isadora Duncan.

Beginning Dec. 27 and extending for an engagement of five days, the Hammerstein Grand Opera Company will give a season of grand opera at "popular prices." With the splendid acoustic properties of the auditorium, and its immense seating capacity, a rare treat is in store for lovers of this form of entertainment.

The club has also arranged to bring Governor Hughes of New York and Francis J. Heney of San Francisco to the auditorium for lecture engagements.

These various attractions, in addition to the regular series of concerts to be given during the fourth season soon to be opened by the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, will provide a feast for music-lovers during the coming fall and winter.

This orchestra will be under the leadership of Walter Henry Rothwell of Vienna, first conductor of "Parisifal" in the United States. Mr. Rothwell, who has

been spending the summer in Europe, will return shortly to St. Paul, and active rehearsals will begin at once.

Theater Monday night. It is a highly diverting play of the "Raffles" type.

The applause promises a successful run in England, which it already has had on the continent. Gerald du Maurier played the title role and was well supported by a good cast, including Miss Alexandra Carlisle.

NAMING A PLAY.

"In naming 'Keegan's Pal,'" said Paul Wiliastch, speaking of his latest success, "I took a leaf out of a lesson I had learned from Richard Mansfield. He often used to say, 'Find out what the others are doing and don't do it.' Another of his theories was that the difference between originality and eccentricity was determined by attendant success.

The recent fashion in titles has been for one word preceded by the article 'The': 'The Battle,' 'The Bridge,' 'The Climax,' 'The Conflict,' 'The Bachelor,' etc., etc. Another in the four-word formula, of which the first is an article and the third a preposition. For instance: 'The Man from Home,' 'The Girl from Rectors,' 'The House of Bondage,' 'The Dawn of Tomorrow,' and dozens of others. A third conventionality is the trinity of adjective, article and noun: 'The Third Degree,' 'The Fighting Hope,' etc. These are all excellent titles, but they are after fixed patterns.

"Glittering Gloria," a bright farce by C. M. S. McLellan, will be played at the Boston Theater on Sept. 6. The play is a conventional comedy, with the tail well drawn out so that the second focus is at infinity. A comet with an elliptical orbit will return to the sun at regular intervals, but one whose path is always directed away from the sun. It is supposed that the tail and the sun are similarly electrified and that the force driving the tail away is electric repulsion. No one knows for certain what the tail of a comet is composed of. It is certainly no denser than the film itself, as, although millions of miles thick, stars can be seen through it.

Comets are invisible during most of their journeys, but when near the sun they become visible and throw off brilliant tails, sometimes many millions of miles long. Every moment the tail changes, but whatever its length it is always directed away from the sun. It is supposed that the tail and the sun are similarly electrified and that the force driving the tail away is electric repulsion.

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All the planets have been weighed, and, indeed, comets have been a great help in determining some of these weights, but, although appearing so large, the most delicate astronomical balance will not weigh one of these elusive bodies.

Newton found that according to the law of gravity the orbit of all bodies traveling round the sun must be a conic

Halley's Comet, With Tail Millions of Miles Long, Now Rushing Toward Earth, Visible in Winter

Out of Sight for Three Quarters of a Century, It Will Make Its Appearance on a Return Trip in January.

WHERE TO FIND IT**BY RACHEL PARSONS.**

HALLEY'S comet has been out of sight since 1835, and astronomers have announced that it will return next year. It will be a very conspicuous object and its tail will probably stretch over an angle of 45, or from the horizon half way up to the zenith.

In the celebrated Bayeux tapestry there is a picture of a comet with an enormous tail which was seen in Europe in the year of the Norman conquest and caused great consternation. This is the "fairy portent" which we expect to see in 1910.

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It is by the amount Mercury pulled a small telescope comet called Encke's comet out of its path that the weight of the planet was determined.

Andrew Crommelin, B. A., F. R. A. S., in an article in "Science Progress," gives the probable dates when Halley's comet will be visible

POWER OF GERMANY ABROAD DUE TO HER BANKS, SAYS EXPERT

Frenchman Stirs Europe by Analysis of the Relation of Foreign Growth to Financial Intrepidity.

ACTIVITY IS MOTTO

PARIS—Under the title, "The Expansion of German Banks Abroad," M. Georges Dovritch publishes a work which has created considerable comment and attracted much attention. He vividly outlines the growing tendency now manifest in Germany to concentrate bank trading and studies the situation from the standpoint of the development resulting abroad from the financial and industrial activity of the German people.

Almost everyone is aware of the enormous strides made by German commerce abroad within the past 10 years, says a Paris financial writer, in commenting on this work. For this growth there are many causes, such as the pride engendered among Germans as a result of their victories, or their perseverance, endurance, determination and other German characteristics. The other causes are of a legislative or administrative order, as the organization of a perfect system of technical instruction and more particularly the ability to put into operation those purely commercial combinations destined to secure the efficacious representation of German interests abroad. To those elements for the expansion of business must be added the establishment of the high bank, the history of which has been outlined and the results made known by M. Dovritch.

M. Dovritch, in pointing out the importance of the efforts put forward by the Germans to secure their wide influence abroad, gives a list of German banks actually established abroad, which, having their head offices in Germany, are regarded as founded abroad by reason of their operations there.

The following are the banks and the date of their founding: Deutsche Ueberseeische, 1886; Brasilianische, 1887; Deutsche Asiatische Bank, 1889; Banque Commerciale Italienne, 1894; Banque Generale Roumaine, 1897; Bank fur Chile und Deutschland, 1895; Deutsche Palas Bank, 1899; Deutsche Westafrikanische, 1900; Deutsche Ostafrikanische, 1905; Deutsche Afrika, 1905; Banque d'Orient, 1905; Maximilian Bank et Cie, 1905; Banque de Crédit, 1905; Mex. fur Handel und Industrie, 1906; Deutsche Orient Bank, 1906; Deutsche Zentral Amerika, 1906; Deutsche Sud Amerikanische, 1906; America, 1906.

It is pointed out that these establishments are not absolutely independent, as they are for the most part subsidiaries of the big joint-stock banks which have dominate the banking business of the German empire. These institutions exist either individually or by forming a common, special bank for the colonies abroad. By following this combination policy the central bank avoids risk to its own capital. Besides, it is considered in Germany that the subsidiary bank preserves a certain self-government, which a branch bank would not possess. In this way it finds itself all more freedom to operate.

German banks do not by any means consider themselves prevented from dealing in extensive business operations abroad, such as guaranteeing the issue of state loans or of railways, if they regard them as advantageous.

For instance, one of the strongest banks in Germany, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, whose capital has grown from 40,000,000 marks (\$8,520,000) in 1871 to 170,000,000 marks (\$40,460,000), in 1904, in 1887 first started this new branch business by forming the Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, which busies itself trading with Brazil. Two years later the Disconto-Gesellschaft associated itself with other German banks to found a large bank in the far east, the Deutsche Asiatische Bank. In 1895 the Disconto-Gesellschaft, in conjunction with the Norddeutsche Bank, established in Santiago de Chile the Bank fur Chile and Deutschland. And in this manner numerous institutions, already catalogued, were grounded. The immediate activity of the Disconto-Gesellschaft abroad operated in ceaseless manner and under very different forms, such as the following: Participation in public loans—such as the Austrian loans, the Finnish loans, the St. Gotthard railway, the Roumanian railways, the Venezuelan railway, the Shantung railway, several Russian railways, as well as industrial and commercial undertakings in all parts of the world.

The subsidiary banks also negotiate in financial, industrial and commercial transactions in countries in which they deal; they negotiate with states. It was in Argentina that the Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank obtained in 1887 permission to issue bank notes to the amount of a certain sum in exchange for its subscription to an interior loan.

But above all the German banks play an important role as intermediaries and auxiliaries of German commerce in its relations with the country where they operate. A German merchant receives a buying order from abroad. Not being certain as to the solvency of his client, he will draw a draft upon him, which he will send with the bills of lading to the German bank of the purchaser's country. This bank will deliver the merchandise only against the payment or acceptance of the draft. But more frequently the

describes How German Banks Build Bulwark of Strength in Foreign Centers of Trade

M. GEORGES DIOVRITCH, in a keen analysis of the growth of Germany abroad, shows that her subsidiary banks in remote parts of foreign countries negotiate loans of the greatest importance—in such matters as the St. Gotthard railway in Switzerland and the Shantung railway in China. He points out also that these banks act as intermediaries and auxiliaries of German commerce in its relations with the country where they operate.

A particular instance of the importance played by subsidiaries of home institutions in Germany is here given:

In Tsingtau, the capital city of Shantung province in China, the Deutsch Asiatische Banque has two men in a dingy Chinese house with a safe and a few books conducting a "subsidiary." This city is a great center of straw braid export trade and of imported cotton goods and oil. Representatives of other nations are forced to go to Tsingtau, 200 miles to the coast, to get credit when sometimes most needed, while Germans step in and secure the choicest business plums. The staff of this bank, furthermore, is direct or the closest commercial info., on which it gives, first hand, to its own countrymen.

German exporter, having need of advance on the price of the merchandise, and not being able to get payment in cash, will ask his client for the delivery of a letter of credit of a bank that will guarantee the purchaser.

LONDON—Lord Rosebery has aroused new interest in the budget campaign by accepting an invitation from the business men of Glasgow to speak at an anti-budget meeting to be held in Glasgow Sept. 10.

Lord Rosebery's attitude on this subject has, up to the present time, been doubtful. While reports that he was against the budget were afloat, he refused to confirm them. If he comes out strongly against these financial proposals, it is said he will sever himself completely from his party and be in a position of greater isolation than before.

Lord Rosebery has a large following of independent voters, and his antagonism probably will be a hard blow to the budget, which recently has seemed to be gaining in popularity with the masses.

SURRENDER DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Descendants of Signers Will Hold Three Day Services to Commemorate Giving Up of Cornwallis at Yorktown

WASHINGTON—The descendants of the Signers, a society composed of direct descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, plan to observe this year at Yorktown the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington on Oct. 19, 1781.

The program will probably cover three days, Oct. 17, 18 and 19. The first day will be devoted to patriotic services in the famous old Episcopal Church at Yorktown. The second day, known as "Thomas Nelson day," will witness a reunion of the descendants of Thomas Nelson, Jr. The third day, to be known as "Surrender day," will be devoted to a parade of military and naval forces in the morning, literary exercises on the surrender ground in the afternoon, and fireworks and illumination of the harbor at night.

LORD ROSEBERY IS ANTI-BUDGET

English Party Man Accepts Invitation to Address an Opposition Meeting to Be Held in Glasgow.

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CIRCUS ANIMALS INCUR ENTRY DUTY

WASHINGTON—A peculiar feature of the new tariff bill is the way in which it affects circuses that travel abroad. Whenever a circus ventures forth into a foreign country its managers will find it to their distinct advantage to eliminate all animals born in the United States from their menagerie.

Under the Dingley law it was possible to take all animals to foreign countries and bring them back without the payment of duty, but under the Payne bill all domestic animals exported must pay the regular duty when they are brought back. The new law makes an exception in the case of animals sent abroad for purposes of exhibition at fairs or expositions, but these are not held to include circuses.

HOOSAC MOUNTAIN HIGHWAY WANTED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Plans to ask the next Legislature for a special appropriation to construct a state highway over Hoosac mountains are now being formed by citizens of North Adams and the town on the other side of the mountain.

For many years before the construction of the tunnel, stages with four and six horses climbed up one side and raced down the other side of the hill with their baggage and passengers. At present it is used as a delightful drive for carriages and automobiles, and a state road would aid travel.

WORCESTER CATS TO BE EXHIBITED

WORCESTER, Mass.—An exhibition of pet cats for prizes is to be a part of the fourth annual poultry show of the Worcester Poultry Association in December. An attempt will be made to secure a lease on Mechanics Hall for Dec. 16, 17 and 18.

The success of last year's poultry show in Horticultural Hall has encouraged the poultry men to larger efforts, and the addition of \$300 from the state makes them feel as if the show this year would be bigger than ever. The cat show will be modeled after the New York and Boston shows.

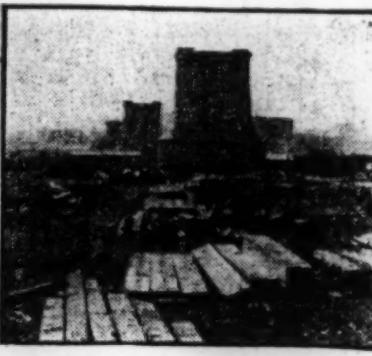
NEW YORK TO GET THE GLOUCESTER

WASHINGTON—The acting secretary of the navy has designated the Gloucester, now at Boston, for the use of the New York naval militia. The Gloucester is the little vessel that became famous at Santiago. She was under command of Lieutenant, now Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright.

The Gloucester headed straight for the Spanish torpedo vessels Pluton and Terror, both of which were destroyed.

AIR LINE TO GRAIN FIELDS.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Burlington system will soon establish an air line through Nashville, connecting the grain fields of the Northwest with the Atlantic coast.

Kansas City Now to Build Bridge on Piers Erected Nearly Twenty Years Ago



VIEW OF "WINNER PIERS"

In the Missouri river, which have stood idle for many years, and are now to sustain immense bridge.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—For 19 years the "winner piers" in the Missouri river at Kansas City stood idle. Contracts have now been signed which give assurance that the piers will be cut down 40 feet and a bridge built on them 33 feet above low water mark. The bridge itself will be 3772 feet long, and with the steel approaches added would measure close to a mile. The lower deck, 32 feet wide, will carry two railroad tracks, and the upper deck, 74 feet between handrails, will bear two street railway lines, two roadways and two walks. A lifting deck 400 feet long, will allow vessels to pass under it with a clearance of 65 feet above highwater mark—10 feet more than is required by the government. The work is to be completed before Aug. 15, 1910.

In clearing the ground for the new approaches the contractors have struck a "timber find" on the north bank. In the old wooden approaches they found nearly a million feet of white pine, some of it cut 9x16 feet and 30 feet long. The best pieces sold at \$80 a thousand feet.

OPEN GARDEN CITY TO PUBLIC TODAY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Mayor Willie Dunn and the council of Garden City will open their small municipality this afternoon for the first time to the public and hold daily receptions for visitors until Sept. 7. It is the aim of those interested in Garden City to show what has been done with the dump and how the property values in that neighborhood have been increased by the cultivation of this land.

Garden City has just received a folding camera from Robert L. Lyon, local agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Rev. Robert J. Floody, who is in charge of the work, the mayor and officers of Garden City will show the visitors about.

POSTAL CHANGES IN NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON—Changes in New England fourth class postmasters:

Maine—East Livermore, Androscoggin county, Alphonso D. Cole, vice E. M. Folson.

Vermont—West Dover, Windham county, Christian W. Jones, vice W. L. Upton, resigned.

Four additional city letter carriers authorized for Worcester, Mass., from Sept. 16.

Postmasters commissioned: George L. Ellis, Millington, Mass.; Magloire Chasse, Sheridan, Mo. Station No. 1 will be established at East Lexington, Mass., on Oct. 16.

LANDS LARGEST WAKEFIELD FISH

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The largest fish captured in the waters of Lake Quannapowitt in many years came into the landing net of former Fish Commissioner Jacob C. Hartshorne Monday afternoon, after nearly half an hour's work. It was a pickerel tipping the scales at an even five pounds.

The largest fish taken from the lake last year also was a pickerel, weighing four pounds six ounces, caught by George E. Rendall.

Another weighing three pounds 13 ounces won a prize of \$10 in gold for Ernest Mortimer. Fishing in Lake Quannapowitt this season has been the best in many years.

URGE MR. GILMAN AS VETERAN HEAD

GRAND ARMY veterans today are discussing the boom launched by Massachusetts Secretary of State William M. Olin looking to the election of John E. Gilman of this city to the office of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

At an enthusiastic meeting Monday night of the Thomas G. Stevenson post 26, G. A. R., Secretary Olin presented Mr. Gilman as the Massachusetts candidate for the office, and it was determined to make a vigorous campaign in his behalf at the Atlantic City convention next summer.

OLD THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT ELECTS

REVERE, Mass.—The Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regimental Association held its forty-third annual reunion at Revere Beach Monday afternoon, with an attendance of 115 members and women guests. These officers were elected:

President, William S. Sumner of Roxbury; vice-president, George E. Fowle of Woburn; treasurer, George F. Moses of Roxbury. Col. Charles H. Porter, ex-mayor of Quincy, was reelected secretary for the forty-fourth term.

COMPLETES REGIMENT HISTORY.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Alfred S. Roe, former commander of the state department of the G. A. R., has completed a history of the tenth Massachusetts regiment of volunteer infantry.

INTEREST IN NATION'S POLICY OF INLAND WATERWAYS GAINS

Rivers and Harbors Congress Declares Plan Is Best Suited for Poor Man to Compete With the Railroads—Issue of Bonds Is Wanted.

WASHINGTON—Since the passage of the tariff bill a tremendous quickening of interest in national needs is noticed, and this interest is not likely to wane as time passes.

Already there are noticeable changes going on throughout the country on the subject of improving the inland waters of the United States, and the utterances of those great railway kings, Messrs. Harriman, Hill, Yoakum and others, who state that the railroad cannot transport more than 60 per cent of the freight at the time it should be carried, have emphasized the needs for a broad and comprehensive waterway policy on the part of the federal government, to the end that the great natural thoroughfares of the country may be made to do their share of transportation.

A much greater interest is being shown by senators and representatives in Congress than ever before in the subject of waterways and their improvement. Congressman Henry T. Rainey of the twentieth Illinois district is among the leaders of the House to unreservedly favor a bond issue of liberal proportions to carry on the work of improving the inland waters and canals of continental United States, one of the cardinal planks in the platform of the national rivers and harbors congress, whose sixth annual convention in Washington next December gives promise of being the biggest waterway convention ever held.

"The building of the Panama canal meets with the approval of the country,

and yet it will fail to accomplish the

results for which it is intended unless we

improve the 16,000 miles of navigable

rivers lying within our mountain ranges;

unless we improve rivers and harbors

between our mountain ranges and the

seas in order to enable freights to be

transported cheaply from the interior

to the world's ocean highways. The time,

it seems to me, is here when the country

would approve a bond issue of large size

for the purpose of improving rivers on a

comprehensive basis. The development

of the country now depends upon it."

The railway companies intend, as soon as sufficient passengers justify the step, to run a special train to Dover for continental traffic, so as to avoid the delay of transference at London. Thus the journey from Fishguard to Dover will be reduced to seven hours, which will place the Cunard Company on an equality with the German lines for Paris and continental traffic.

It is believed here that as soon as the

superiority of the new route is realized

the government will be compelled to

abandon the regulation requiring mail

boats to call at Queenstown.

The fastest transit from New York to

London—counting from the pier on the

Hudson to the station platform

here—has been reduced to 5 days 9 hours

and 22 minutes by the latest achievement

of the big Cunarder Mauretania on her

first voyage by the Fishguard route.

The Mauretania dropped anchor at the little

FAMOUS BRITISH COMMANDER IS COMING TO AMERICA SOON

Lord Kitchener's Inspection of Imperial Defenses to Bring Him to Canada by Way of San Francisco.

THREE OF HIS TRAITS

SAN FRANCISCO — Lord Herbert Kitchener of Khartoum, idol of the British army, is coming to this city, although his arrival may be delayed a few months on account of his duties in India and other parts of the far east.

General Kitchener is in charge of the defenses of the empire, and in pursuance of the great work of personally inspecting the forts and outposts throughout the world his travels will bring him to this coast, his intention being to land here and go by rail to British Columbia and thence through Canada.

This much was stated by Dr. G. Coulthard, former messmate of the famous British commander, on his arrival in the liner China from the Orient, bound from Oldenburg, far up the Nile, where he has been stationed for the last five and one half years among the wild natives, to his former home in England.

"I was with Lord Kitchener when he was a lieutenant on the expedition of 1884-5, when the British troops after long delay were sent to relieve Chinese Gordon and his men at Khartoum," said he. "I have known Lord Kitchener well ever since that time, and I am glad to be able to correct the impression said to be held by some persons that he is a cold and harsh man."

"I may say in epitomizing his character that there are three things for which he is noted in the army: He does not like a man to be fat, does not like



LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.
British general will visit America on his tour of inspection of the empire's forts and outposts.

a man to marry, and does not like a man to fail. That's Kitchener as regards his attitude toward the men in the army. He is agreeable to those who know him, and very able."

Dr. Coulthard visited Japan on the way to this country, and spoke interestingly of his observations concerning that empire.

CHAMBER OF AZTEC KING FOUND BY SON OF PRESIDENT DIAZ

Ancient Vault Containing Relics of the Fifteenth Century Discovered Beneath Palace of Republics at Chapultepec, With Its Walls Still Intact.

CITY OF MEXICO—The son of President Diaz, Lieutenant-Colonel Porfirio Diaz, has recently made a remarkable discovery. During the course of explorations now being conducted on the great rock of Chapultepec, which is crowned with the palace of the republic, he found a subterranean chamber. This chamber, according to the son of all who have examined and studied its constitution, indicates that it was constructed in the fifteenth century by the Aztec King, Axayacatl.

The chamber is partly ruined, but two walls are still intact. On the surface of the wall in the depths of the chamber are the coat of arms known to have been adopted for the first time by Axayacatl. It is the coat of arms of the god of war

PROGRAM OF DUKE OMITS AMERICA

ROME—It is evident from the plans, recently announced, of the Duke of the Abruzzi that he does not contemplate a trip to this country again in the immediate future.

After leaving the steamship Oceania, on which he is returning to Italy, he will go to Racconigi to visit King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena.

Shortly afterward he will join the Duke and Duchess of Aosta abroad. On returning to Europe he will attend to the publication of a book on his last expedition to the Himalayas. After this work has been completed he will resume his service with the fleet, when it is assured he will be promoted to the rank of rear-admiral.

The admission by members of the police force that little discipline exists and that more executive ability is needed has been the subject of general comment for weeks.

Joseph W. Dane, the city marshal, was not nominated this year. He is holding over, pending a nomination by Mayor Hurley. The aldermen say the Mayor should nominate him, then the public will know whether a majority of the board are in favor or opposed to the choice.

NAVAL ENGINEER CAN BE EXECUTIVE

WASHINGTON—An important amendment has been made to the navy regulations, which places the engineer officer attached to a ship of war in line to succeed the executive officer.

This is the result of the amalgamation process by which the engineer officer on board ship is a line officer by training and experience fitted to act as executive officer when occasion requires.

FOREST WARDENS ORGANIZE LEAGUE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Henry C. Adams, fruit raiser near Los Angeles, Cal., says that he intends hereafter to market more of his products in New England.

"Freight rates are now more reasonable, and refrigerator cars so perfect that we expect little difficulty in getting our fruit to the eastern market and there will be heavier shipments in the future," he said.

INSULAR TRADE GROWS RAPIDLY.
The United States had practically no trade 10 years ago with the Philippines, Porto Rico, Guam and the rest of our insular bairns, says the Philadelphia Press. Last fiscal year, ending in June, this country shipped to them \$35,000,000 of merchandise and received \$34,000,000.

WEAVERS STRIKE IN PAWTUCKET.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—About 50 silk weavers at the Leader Weaving Company are on strike to enforce a demand for higher prices on a special line of goods.

FIRE SUSPENDS TRAFFIC.

NEW YORK—The bodies of seven children were found early today in the ruins of St. Malachy's Home, in Brooklyn, which cared for children during the summer.

Boston was suspended for half an hour.

CHILDREN'S HOME BURNS.

A fire causing \$500 damage occurred early today at the Dover street bath house of the city of Boston. The new fire boat, engine 47, was summoned for the first time. Traffic over the Dover street bridge between Boston and South Boston was suspended for half an hour.

NEW YORKER FINDS DIRECT PRIMARIES A GREAT DELUSION

ALBANY, N. Y.—Assemblyman Robert J. Conklin of New York city, a member of the special committee appointed by the New York Legislature to investigate the question of direct primaries and report to the Legislature of 1910, has been convinced by his observations in various states that the system is wholly undesirable.

"Direct nomination, as we have seen it," he says, "is the greatest gold brick ever handed to confounding citizens."

The people of New York state have no idea of the political anarchy that exists in the middle western states. Direct nominations have driven parties entirely out of existence in many communities. In Wisconsin there is no longer a Republican party and a Democratic party. There are no longer party principles, but only personal views of faction leaders.

"To some extent the same state of affairs exists in Iowa and Kansas and everywhere else where this system of direct nominations is in operation. The minority party has been swallowed up.

"In every community we have visited there has been but one opinion expressed by the decent, sober, intelligent citizens, the conservative, professional men—and that has been of disgust and loathing for the political anarchy in which they had been plunged. Time and time again we met with the expression from the biggest men in the cities we visited: 'Do not inflict this iniquity on the state of New York.'

Mr. Conklin cited several cases where direct nominations were unsatisfactory. "In Boston," he continued, "after 10 years of trial, direct nominations are to be abandoned with the adoption of the new charter."

"In Philadelphia the 'machine' has nominated the candidate of the Independent party twice, seized the organization and compelled it to change its name. It has driven the Democratic party out of existence."

"Practically the same state of affairs exists in Pittsburgh. By his sworn statement it cost Mayor McGee \$22,000 to secure his nomination.

"Mayor Rose of Milwaukee has held office for 10 years. The people are well satisfied with him, and under the convention system it cost him on an average \$30,000 on four different occasions that he ran. Last year, under the direct primary, it cost him, by his sworn statement, about \$20,000."

"In Detroit the estimate of money paid to newspapers, paid for advertisements for candidates before the last primary, which dealt only with local affairs, was \$110,000."

"In Indianapolis the citizens for the first time in the city's history are now trying to get some good man to run for office as petition nominee because the party nominees are impossible to consider."

"In Chicago one Democratic primary ballot that we have contains 192 names for the voter to select from until he visits the polls on primary day. The man at the top of the column is almost invariably chosen for any minor office."

"Not one single good result, so far as the character of the public officers is concerned, was pointed out to us in all our travel."

"The number of witnesses for and against the people who favor the direct nominations was about the same, but the advocates always had some proposed amendment to the existing law to propose which would remedy the faults in the system they then had in operation."

"At the meeting of the Board of Trade we will hold this year's annual outing Sept. 8 at Bass Point, Nahant. Dinner will be served at 1 p. m. sharp, at the Relay House."

Governor Ernest W. Roberts, G. P. Garlano, Mr. Butler Ames will be present and make the "talk" part of the outing something to be remembered. Already five mayors out of the seven cities in Essex county have promised to attend the outing and selection from nearly all of the 27 towns in the county will also be there, as well as representatives of the 18 county granges.

All the business and manufacturing interests are identified with the different boards of trade, and this will make this one of the most representative Essex county gatherings ever held. Good music, the location and speakers of national reputation promise an affair that will be long remembered.

MORE FRUIT DUE EAST, SAYS RAISER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Henry C. Adams, fruit raiser near Los Angeles, Cal., says that he intends hereafter to market more of his products in New England.

"Freight rates are now more reasonable, and refrigerator cars so perfect that we expect little difficulty in getting our fruit to the eastern market and there will be heavier shipments in the future," he said.

BLACK IS ORDERED FOR BOSTON TUGS

All tugs on duty at the Boston navy yard are to be painted black, according to orders just received from the Bureau of Equipment and Repair. The order embraces all naval tugs and navy yard crafts.

The only reason known for the change being that it is the most serviceable color for boats on constant use at yards.

FIRE SUSPENDS TRAFFIC.

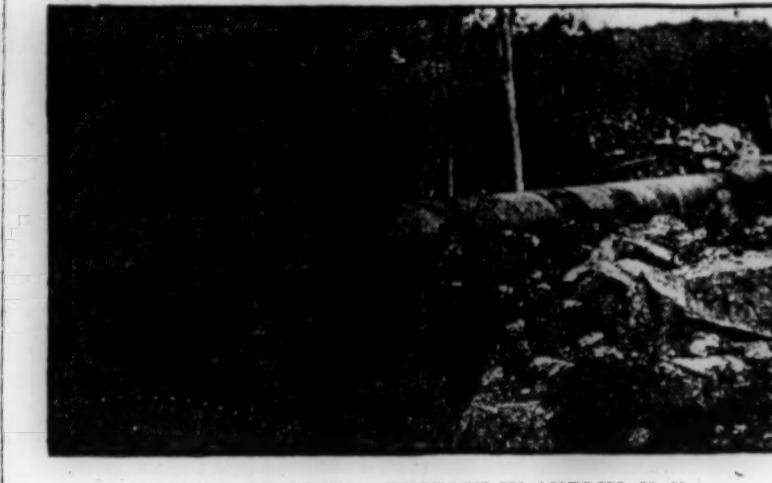
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Boston was suspended for half an hour.

MAMMOTH PENSTOCK BUILT ALONG GRANITE STATE RIVER



SECTION OF STEEL PENSTOCK IN ANTRIM, N. H.

Seven feet in diameter and sixteen hundred feet in length, laid by Goodell Company along North Branch river.

ANTRIM, N. H.—What is without doubt the most extensive undertaking of its kind in New Hampshire during the last 50 years is rapidly nearing completion at the North Branch river in Antrim, where the Goodell Company is building a large electric power plant for manufacture of cutlery.

Stretching its length through masses of underbrush and a wilderness of undergrowth, is the mammoth steel penstock, seven feet in diameter, and over a quarter of a mile in length, through which in a few weeks tons of water will flow to the huge water-wheels in the powerhouse, where a powerful electric motor

will transform the energy into the power that will turn hundreds of wheels in the Antrim factories, four miles distant. The water will have a head of 80 feet, giving over 800 horsepower, and this will be brought to Antrim by a four-mile wire-line.

The 1600-foot penstock is practically installed, and work is being rapidly pushed forward on the big dam or reinforced concrete which will cross the North Branch river. The power-house is being constructed of cement blocks. When finished, the plant will represent an expenditure of many thousands of dollars, the teaming of cement and other materials alone being over \$1000.

The committee will allow that it is

allowed to continue its work, as they

have only completed a small part. It is

not expected that it will fully complete its duties for at least year.

The itinerary of the Boston party to

Tacoma and return is as follows:

Leave Boston tomorrow at 2 o'clock,

stop at Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield and Albany. The Rhode Island delegation joins at Worcester and the Connecticut veterans at Springfield. New Hampshire and Vermont delegates join between Boston and Springfield. The party will arrive at Chicago Thursday afternoon and have five hours of sightseeing. The next stop is at Butte, Mont., where they have an 11-hour wait.

As a reception awaits them here, Sunday

the party will arrive at Spokane, Wash., and on Monday, Sept. 6, the party will

reach Seattle, where a two-day delay

is made to give them an opportunity to

visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Tacoma will be reached the next day.

The return trip begins Sept. 11 and the party will spend the next day, Sun-

day, again at Seattle, Monday—the

party will reach Portland, but have

only a brief stop. Tuesday the train

will travel through northern California. Wednesday the veterans will reach San Francisco and have 36 hours in which to go sightseeing. Friday, the party

will reach Los Angeles, where another

two-day stop is made. Monday at Salt Lake City a day will be spent in sightseeing.

The next stop for a day and a half is Colorado Springs Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Thursday will be spent on trips to Manitou Springs, Pikes peak, the Great

Gold Camp and Cripple Creek.

A brief stop also will be made in Denver the next day. Chicago will be

reached Saturday night, and a privilege

of remaining for sightseeing is allowed.

On reaching Buffalo, Sept. 26, a lay-over of 10 days is permitted at Niagara Falls.

The persons who do not avail them-

selves of the Niagara lay-over are due

to reach Boston at noon Sept. 27.

Inspector-General Apple in discussing

the coming election at the encampment

stated that the new commander-in-chief

this year will be a man from the far

or middle West, as the East has had

officers holding that position for the past

three years. Even should the new com-

mander-in-chief offer him the position of

inspector-general, Mr. Apple will this

year decline, the duties as a member of

the revision committee taking up con-

siderable of his spare time.

SPANISH WAR BODY OFF WEDNESDAY TO BIG ENCAMPMENT

New England Spanish war veterans, delegates and comrades will board the "Wolverine Special" Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the South station enroute to the sixth national encampment of the United Spanish American War Veterans, to be held at Tacoma, Wash., from Sept. 8 to 11.

The party, in charge of Senior Vice Department Commander H. J. McCammon of Cambridge, will reach its destination Sept. 7.

Secretary Louis Epple of the Boston licensing board, who has been national inspector-general since 1902, goes with the party. He announces today that he will retire from those duties with the present outgoing commander-in-chief, Charles W. Newton.

Lieut.-Col. Willis Stover, fifth M. V. M. infantry, will also be of the party.

With Mr. Epple, Colonel Stover and three others comprise a committee for the revision of the rules and regulations of the Spanish American War Veterans. This committee was appointed last June. The three other members are Oscar Taylor of Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Watson of New York and Adjt.-Gen. Henry H. Saunders of Hartford, Conn.

The committee will allow that it is allowed to continue its work, as they have only completed a small part. It is not expected that it will fully complete its duties for at least year.

The itinerary of the

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Following are the entries made at the Suffolk registry of deeds during the week ending Aug. 28, compared with those of the corresponding week of 1908 and 1907:

	1909	1908	1907
Transfers	298	368	329
Mortgages	152	161	121
Amount mortgaged	\$177,571	\$862,481	\$292,966

BACK BAY APARTMENT HOUSES.

The apartment houses at 56 and 60 Westland avenue, between Hemenway street and Massachusetts avenue, known as the Gateway and the Peerless respectively, have been transferred to Morris Rudnick by Bernard Davis. The valuation of the parcels is \$80,500 in each case, with \$20,000 thereof on the land in each instance.

ROXBURY—DORCHESTER.

Through the office of Clafin & Clafin, H. N. Rambach has sold to A. Summerfield, who will occupy for a home, the brick house at 80 Harold street, Roxbury, worth \$7,600.

PRODUCE MARKET

FRUIT—PRODUCE

(The prices here given are figured on a wholesale basis.)

Steamer Arrivals.

The steamer Ida Cuneo, from Sama, Cuba, with a cargo of bananas, is due to arrive here on Friday.

The Norfolk steamer due in Boston tomorrow has 50 barrels potatoes.

The Norfolk steamer arrived this morning with 1100 bags peanuts.

There is nothing from Norfolk due in Boston by train tomorrow and Thursday.

Potatoes from Aroostook county, Maine, passed Bangor (24 hours, closing at 8 o'clock this morning): None.

Boston Receipts.

Boston receipts past 24 hours—Four cars potatoes, 5 boxes lemons, 19 barrels and 839 boxes pears, 49 barrels apples, 16 crates cauliflower, 2870 crates cantaloupe, 2 cars and 350 crates cabbages, 85 hamper and 11 bags beans, 15 baskets and 53 boxes cucumbers, 6 cars watermelons, 203 carriers, 300 baskets and 7586 crates grapes, 3530 crates and 2380 boxes peaches, 2817 barrels sweet potatoes, 270 baskets 114 boxes and 195 crates plums, 62 boxes grape fruit and 2765 boxes California oranges.

New York Fruit News.

The market for California oranges was very strong at Monday's sale and prices were appreciably higher than at the close of last week. The advance ranged from 10¢ to more than 25¢ per box.

The sales advertised for today are as follows:

Twenty-eight cars California deciduous fruit; 6 cars California oranges; cargo lemon, 16,000 crates Denia onions; 500 cases Valencia onions; 500 crates Porto Rico oranges; 1500 crates Porto Rico pineapples.

The steamer Cedric has arrived with 1100 cases Spanish onions. The Sicilia has arrived at New Orleans and the Verona at Philadelphia.

Boston receipts past 24 hours.

PROVISIONS

Eastern Pork Market.
Fresh ribs 35¢, short cut 15¢, fresh shoulders 11¢, fresh skinned shoulders 11¢, smoked shoulders 11¢, ham medium 12¢, small 12¢, frankfurts 10¢, bologna 8¢, pressed ham 14¢, plain and sweet pickled shoulders 10¢, plain pickled briskets 13¢, bacon 17¢, smoked hams large 14¢, small 14¢, smoked 15¢, boiled 21¢, lard, leaf rendered 14¢, pure 13¢, compound 8¢, barrel pork, heavy backs \$24.50, medium backs \$24.25, light backs \$24, long cuts \$25.50, lean ends \$26, bean pork \$20.

	1909	1908
Beef, cars	75	100
Sheep, cars	4	6
Movement of hogs at the principal western points for Aug. 30, as compared with the corresponding date last year.		
Receipts, Shipments,		
1909. 1908. 1908.		
Chicago 32,000 23,000 1,874 1,130		
East Liberty 5,000 6,000 4,300 4,800		
Indianspolis 1,500 3,500 1,000 1,000		
St. Louis 1,000 5,000 950 1,000		
Omaha 4,814 3,451 4,531 1,497		
Totals 51,614 44,861 11,677 7,427		

Poultry.

Market firm; northern and eastern chickens, fancy, 4½ pounds up 24¢ to 25¢; ditto, medium size, 20¢ to 21¢; broilers, 20¢ to 21¢; fowls, fancy, 18¢; white, fair to good, 17¢ to 18¢; ducks 18¢ to 19¢, geese 16¢ to 20¢. Western dry packed, in boxes—broilers, 18¢ to 20¢, fowls, choice, 4½ pounds up, 18¢ to 19¢; ditto, 3 to 4 pounds, 17¢ to 18¢; cocks 13¢. Live poultry—fowls 16¢, spring 17¢, cocks 11¢ to 12¢.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Official Market.
Butter—Firm; Vermont, New Hampshire and northern extras 30¢, western large ash tubs extras 29½¢, boxes and prints extras 31¢.

Eggs—Dull; fancy henney 32¢, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire extras 30¢, ditto fair to good 22¢ to 25¢, fresh gathered prime firsts 24¢, fresh gathered firsts 21½¢ to 22½¢, fresh gathered ordinary firsts 20¢, dairies 16¢ to 20¢, April refrigerated firsts 24½¢.

Cheese—Firm; New York twins extras

The estate is assessed on a valuation of \$7200.

Dudley Talbot has transferred the title to the property at the corner of Sher-Harry E. Gibby. This property takes Harry E. Gibby. This property takes 32,409 square feet of vacant land which is taxed on 25 cents square foot.

The property at 42 to 46 Cedar street, Dorchester, near Sanford street, has been sold by Thomas Meigham to Jocentho Soares Rebelli. This estate is taxed for \$3,000 and consists of a frame house and 6867 square feet of land. The Suburban Real Estate Company made the sale.

CHARLESTOWN TRANSFER.

Lewis P. Kaufman has purchased a part of the well known Sullivan estate in Charlestown; it is the property at the junction of Cambridge and Seaver streets and comprises three frame buildings containing stores and apartments. The price paid by the new owner is not made public, but the assessors rate the parcel as

worth \$7,600.

Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It's illustrated.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

BOSTON INVESTMENT PAYING 20%. Residential house, Roxbury's best residential district, to be sold for \$2000 per party who wishes money at once for educational purposes; worth looking into. Address V. 217, Monitor Office.

Berkshire Real Estate
"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Fine country mansion, 24 rooms, 4 baths, fine grounds, fine trees; \$50,000; other fine homes in Pittsfield down to \$5000.

"OVERBROOK," STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—Beautiful modern residence, 20-room house, all modern conveniences, stable, garage, 60 acres of land; wonderful views in every direction; price \$60,000.

Send for booklet, "Cooperatives." It's illustrated.

GEORGE H. COOPER,
Pittsfield, Mass.

"Yakima Irrigated Lands"

NORTH YAKIMA is the center of the largest and most prosperous fruit district in the Northwest; a new lot of raw orchard lands, 1½ miles from the famous city, will soon be placed on the market and various orchard blocks will be offered. We will be glad to furnish reliable information to interested parties. Address R. E. Monitor Office, Chicago.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON.

Rooms by the day, week, month or year.

Tel. 2293 Hay. M. H. BURBANK.

ROOM TO RENT—To young man, in Christian Science family; continuous hot water, electric lights. \$7 Gainsborough St. Tel. 2407-2 Back Bay.

NEW YORK—NEARLY NEWLY RENOVATED room near Fenway, ready early September; house for tourists; tourists accommodated. Address V. 257, Monitor Office.

BACk BAY, 14 Cumbrich st., cor. St. Bololph; house thoroughly renovated; rms. newly furnished; of 10 rooms, \$2-\$5 weekly; tel. 2117, Monitor Office.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Rooms, tourist or monthly; correspondence solicited until Oct. 1. L. 247, Monitor Office, Boston.

NEWLY FURNISHED square rooms, from \$2 to \$6; every modern improvement; first-class house, 19 Greenwich pk.

TO LET—Square room, steam heat, central, telephone con. 21 Massachusetts ave., suite 1.

39 EAST 51ST ST., NEW YORK—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. D. E. TUTHILL.

22 ST. JAMES AVE.—Large, front, sunny room and side room; up one flight; with board.

SAFES AND MACHINERY

SALES AND MACHINERY

MOVED PROMPTLY BY YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic ave.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S

delicious chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of \$1; 1lb. size 60¢, half lb. 30c, sample 10c. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

WANTED

SAFES AND MACHINERY

WANTED—Protestant piano pupils; beginners (child or adult) a specialty; terms reasonable; Leschetzky method. E. M. K. 99 Bowdoin ave., Dorchester, suite 3.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

WANTED—Protestant piano pupils; beginners (child or adult) a specialty; terms reasonable; Leschetzky method. E. M. K. 99 Bowdoin ave., Dorchester, suite 3.

WANTED

WANTED—Some Christian Scientists to give a good home and privilege of education to worthy, refined and attractive girls of 13; Chicago preferred. M. R. 610 Orchester Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED

WANTED—Protestant piano pupils; beginners (child or adult) a specialty; terms reasonable; Leschetzky method. E. M. K. 99 Bowdoin ave., Dorchester, suite 3.

WANTED

WANTED—A bright boy or young man to do office work and learn the business. Apply Room 209, Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

WANTED—Competent white girl for general housework; good wages; in a house having all modern conveniences; references required. Apply at suite 7, 101 Bowdoin.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN to introduce grocery specialty to retail and wholesale trade; only those experienced need apply. G. 2, 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

WANTED—For family of three in Taunton, Mass., middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework; references required. Address D. 253, Monitor Office.

COOKS, second girls, nursery maids, housekeepers, etc., in the city and suburbs. NORTH SHORE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 266 No. State st., Chicago.

WANTED—A bright boy or young man to do office work and learn the business. Apply Room 209, Metropolitan Bldg., New York City.

WANTED—By a competent young woman, position as housekeeper or attendant; can speak French; references. Address W. 260, Monitor Office.

ACCOUNTANT and office manager seeks engagement; competent take entire charge. C. 2, 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. C.

SITUATION IN marine work, 20 years' experience; drafting, surveying and outside work. B. 2, 2601 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer; not afraid of work; best of references. Address X 259, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper in hotel by competent person; 5 years last position. Address H. 257, Monitor Office.

MISCELLANEOUS

REX WATERPROOFING PAINT FOR STONE, CONCRETE, BRICK AND IRON SURFACES.

The paint that is damp proof and waterproof.

May be used on any surface, underground or elsewhere. Sold by manufacturers only. THE AJAX PAINT CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Telephone Box, 1071 and 1299. Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

Painting and Paper Hanging

Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished, painted, varnished, etc.

PHILIP SHURTLETT, 63 Dundee st., Boston.

Tel. 3205 B. B.

SHOPPING—Representing N. Y. merchants on commission basis, I am enabled to do your shopping without charge; satisfaction guaranteed; send for circular. MISS C. CARY, 1013 Lexington ave., New York.

M. A. CARDER.

PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting. 53 Norwy st., Boston; tel. 232-3 B. B.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE "LA MODE" shirt-waist retainer and skirt supporter affords many advantages; it does not tear the shirt-waist; it gives ease and comfort to the wearer and grace to the figure; it is durable and well made; send 25¢ and DO IT NOW to the manufacturer; if your dealer does not handle it, you will be pleased with the "La Mode"; agents wanted. E. B. WOOD-BRIDGE, 100 State st., Chicago.

LAUNDRY

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, Attorney and Counselor at Law. 709-713 Onondaga Bank Building, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 218 La Salle Street, Chicago.

L. FRANK BROWN, Lawyer, Pioneer Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Seattle, Wash. OLIVER C. McGILVRA, General Practice. Deposits taken.

BABBITT METAL MANUFACTURERS

ROGERS BABBITT METALS

BEST FOR HARD SERVICE.

Solder, Antimony, Bar and Plate Tin and Lead.

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

TELEPHONE STOCK IS CONSPICUOUS IN TODAY'S TRADING

Stock Market Less Active and Fluctuations Not So Wide as Yesterday and Volume Somewhat Smaller.

LAKE COPPER IS UP

A much more conservative tone was manifested in stock trading at the opening of the New York market today. Business was of a smaller volume and fluctuations were within a much narrower range than was the case yesterday. Less attention was paid the Harriman issues and considerable interest was manifested in one or two issues that hitherto have not been prominent.

This was true particularly of American Telephone & Telegraph which recorded a good advance in both New York and Boston, making a gain of more than 2 points over yesterday's closing price during the first hour. This stock moved with narrow limits when the rest of the list was having its big advance and remained comparatively firm when the slump started the other day. American Telephone & Telegraph is one of the very few companies that was enabled to report an increase in both gross and net earnings during the financial depression.

New York Central opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 130 $\frac{1}{2}$, reacted to 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then sold up to 139 $\frac{1}{2}$ on rather active buying. Southern Pacific was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening, and after advancing a small fraction sold down to 129 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Pacific at 203 $\frac{1}{2}$ added $\frac{1}{2}$ to its gain of 5 points yesterday. After declining to 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ it advanced above its opening figure.

St. Paul was $\frac{1}{2}$ higher at the opening at 157 $\frac{1}{2}$, and held around that price during the early trading. Kansas City Southern was strong. After opening up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$, it advanced to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$. Delaware & Hudson jumped from 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 192 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour.

U. S. Steel started off $\frac{1}{4}$ higher than last night's closing at 78, reacted to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ and then rose above the opening figure. American Smelting opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ and after advancing to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ fell back nearly a point. The bulls talked about a dividend increase for the stock which is now paying 4 per cent. Louisville & Nashville opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 151 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the next sale was at 153.

Lake Copper was a feature of the local market. It opened unchanged at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold up to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the forenoon. Rotary Ring opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, a gain of more than 2 points over yesterday's lowest. American Zinc advanced from 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Butte opened at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$. Centennial rose from 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Later in the afternoon the bears made a drive at New York stocks and in many cases prices were under the opening. Union Pacific at 2 o'clock was selling around 200. Reading was fractionally above the opening price. U. S. Steel was at the lowest of the day. Smelting was selling around par. American Telephone & Telegraph was $\frac{1}{2}$ under the best. The local market held fairly steady.

FINANCIAL NOTES

August rail contracts aggregate 350,000 tons, including 150,000 for this year.

The Pittsburgh-Washburn people predict good flour business and are optimistic on the export situation.

Frank A. Ruggles estimates local dividend and interest disbursements for September at \$8,170,007, against \$7,620,445 a year ago.

A dinner is to be given to Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, by the independent steel manufacturers of the country on Oct. 15.

Liverpool's cotton exchange will remain open until 6 o'clock Thursday afternoon, when the United States department of agriculture will issue a report on the cotton crop.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK. The cotton market opened steady, four to six points higher: September, offered, 12.48; October 12.50 @ 12.51, December 12.56@12.57, January 12.56@12.57, March 12.59@12.60.

LIVERPOOL. Cotton business quiet; prices steady. American middling upholds 6.85. Receipts, 3000; 1200 American. Sales 8000. Futures opened quiet and steady. Tenders, new, 95.800.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address?

Subscribers need only to keep this office informed as to their whereabouts and address will be changed as often as desired.

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p.m.:

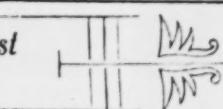
	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. Copper	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Beet Sugar	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	46
Am Car & Foundry	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Jet Securities	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Cotton Oil	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Locomotive	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61	60	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Telco pf.	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
Am Smelt & Ro.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Steel & Roy.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Tel & Tel.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48
Atchison	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
At Coast Line	157	157	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt & Ohio	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	117 $\frac{1}{2}$
B. & W. Transit	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79
Canadian Pac.	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	186	186
Cen. Leather	40	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches & Ohio	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Atch. W. B.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Fox	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chi & Gas	148	148	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Products pf.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Del & Hudson	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	35	36	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	169 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen. Nat. pf.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinoian Central	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	155	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Interboro-Met pf.	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So.	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kansas & Texas	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louis & Nash	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	151	152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pac.	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	73
National Lead	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
N. Y. Central	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	139
Nor. & Western	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northern Pac.	156	156	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	195	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	195	196
Ontario & Western	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
People's Gas	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	116
Pressed Steel Car	50	50	50	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$
Republic Steel	38	38	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
Rock Island	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island pf.	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sloss-Sheff S & I.	85	85	85	85
Southern Pacific	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Paul	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Texas Pacific	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third Avenue	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Twins City Tr. 108	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Union Pacific pf.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Rubber	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53
U. S. Rubber pf.	120	120	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	120
U. S. Steel	78	78	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
U. S. Steel pf.	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wabash pf.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Union	75	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	76
Westinghouse	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wisconsin Central 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	55	55	55

*First assessment paid.

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last.
Am. & T. Co.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pf.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.



A Page of Interest to All
the Family

STANDARDS SKY-HIGH

World unity hastened by aviation.

The chief significance of these new powers and possibilities of man is the advent of new conditions of life which inevitably result. By the mastery of the air the ways of the world must necessarily change. Nations must readjust themselves to meet new problems and demands. The old must be changed or abandoned, says the Ottawa Citizen in an editorial upon aviation.

Greater unity will be forced upon us. Europe becomes a unit when it is practically proved that 10 feet above

The Retort Elegant

"I met an erudite waitress who almost floored me at the Barre House in Berne the other day," said Milton Nobles. "I asked her for English mustard. For a time she seemed puzzled. Then after a consultation in the pantry she returned and said:

"We have mustard, sir, but I cannot vouch for its nationality."—Chicago Post.

Keep thyself the simple, good, pure, serious, free from affectation, a friend of justice, a worshiper of God, kind, affectionate, strenuous in all proper acts.—Marcus Aurelius.

His Face Was Not His Own

Has a man any copyright in his own features? Is a newspaper at liberty to publish his portrait without his permission? These are questions that have just been discussed and decided in an Australian court. Two defendants in a case that attracted much local attention claimed £500 damages from the Melbourne Herald for libel and infringement of copyright in giving their portraits along with the evidence. The judge directed the jury that there was no breach of copyright inasmuch as the photograph had not been registered. Neither was there any libel, as the witnesses were excellent, and the report fair and accurate. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the judge's direction.—London Chronicle.

I believe there is a God-given power which can enter a human life and make it pure and sweet and good; that it is possible for all lives to be so ordered by this power that evil tendencies can be overcome and lives purified.—Helen Gould.

The Christian Science Monitor

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ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

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The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

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Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suite 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 165 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

European Advertising Bureau, Suites 23 and 24 Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

their various surfaces they are one. Only tools would draw imaginary sky-lines, and even wide seas will soon be spanned by the winged will of men.

The flight of Blériot across the English channel a few weeks ago was the event of a thousand years. So far as Britain was concerned, it meant that her long-vaunted insular security was henceforth a myth.

All of which means clearly enough that new codes of ethics will speedily be forced upon us. Sky standards are now in order. The standard must necessarily be as high as man can ascend. What would suffice for the worm will not do for the eagle. Our national life depends upon our establishment of aviation ethics. What once we did must now perform its part behind us. Whether we want to or not, we must be good.

For decades the tendency among men and nations has been toward a great world-unit. A wonderfully useful exploitation has been made in the States and in Canada, whereby the men of all nations have been fused into a common citizenship. In America it has been discovered that life at its root and in its reality is one. We have been given the vision of what should universally be, and now the conquest of the air demands that we should at once start out on the actualizing of the vision.

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Long Beach, 25 miles from Los Angeles, has grown more rapidly within the past two years than any other local resort. It is a city of over 20,000 inhabitants, and, in southern California, is next to Los Angeles in size and importance. It is a prohibition town and peculiarly a city of churches.

This is the home of the Chautauqua of this section of the state. Though crowded with inland visitors during the hot period, this busy town cannot be classed as a summer resort.

The greatest resource for the advancement of Long Beach is the free harbor at San Pedro, part of which lies within Long Beach territory. This harbor when completed promises to be one of the best. The inner harbor is being dredged so that the largest vessels may enter. This point is in a direct line to Honolulu, the Philippines and the Orient.

Deep-water fishing is a leading industry as well as a chief sport. It is a daily sight to witness large catches of big fish. A shark or sea lion is an occasional prize.

Some glances of beauty may be seen in their faces who dwell in true meekness. There is a harmony in the sound of that voice to which divine love gives utterance, and some appearance of right order in their temper and conduct whose passions are regulated; yet those do not fully show forth that inward life to those who have not felt it; this white stone and new name is only known rightly by such as receive it.—John Woolman.



SUMMER SCENE AT LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA.

Deep-water fishing one of its chief industries, as well as a fascinating sport.

Electrical Traction Soon to Be Out of Date

With the centenary of steam locomotion we might join the semi-jubilee of electrical traction. Not much more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the application of electricity to urban transit. But with the rapid growth and congestion of great centers of population this method of transportation already leaves something to be desired. The electrified surface lines have been found inadequate to the task imposed upon them and in such cities as London, Paris and New York and Boston the people have taken to burrowing underground. Unobstructed by other traffic, so-called "tubes" whisk their patrons from one part of the city to another and out to the suburbs at an amazing speed, so says the Toronto News, and adds that already the race is making electric railroads old-fashioned by the conquest of the air.

Let the dead past bury its dead, and let me fix our gaze upon conditions of today as they exist, and know that all is well, since all continually grows better. The Spectator's faith in God remains unimpaired, as all its readers feel, but neither organ nor man can accomplish much good in this world who has not also faith in man.

If these same powers should arrive at another unanimous conclusion, viz., that the peace of the civilized world shall not be broken, but that all differences arising between civilized nations must be settled by arbitration, this commission would

not differ from the first commission which is already established, the peace of the world being only another department of the world's affairs.

The Spectator travels away back 20 years to recall that the United States Senate, while giving a majority, failed by a few votes to give a two-thirds vote for an arbitration treaty, although since then it has passed almost unanimously 23 such treaties, including the one with Britain which previously failed.

Let the dead past bury its dead, and let me fix our gaze upon conditions of today as they exist, and know that all is well, since all continually grows better. The Spectator's faith in God remains unimpaired, as all its readers feel, but neither organ nor man can accomplish much good in this world who has not also faith in man.

The Law of Nations

Since the Hague conference of 1907 it has become increasingly clear that the nineteenth century conceptions of international law require revision. The lines on which change is proceeding are indicated in a book about to be published. It has the title "International Law," and is by Dr. T. Baty. Arbitration, federation and pacific penetration are all analyzed as parts of one connected whole. The bearing of social upheavals on international relations is dealt with, and the importance which the principle of association is destined to assume is emphasized.—Exchange.

The Costs of Greatness

Even foreign holders of Spanish titles are expected to contribute to the national exchequer if they assume these dignities in Spanish territory, and a French duke, who is an hereditary grandee of Spain, found this out to his cost. He was invited to Madrid on the occasion of the marriage of the present King's father, and throughout the wedding festivities was accorded the precedence due to a grandee. The deference he received was doubly sweet after a spell of republican government in his own country; but he felt that his enjoyment had been dearly purchased when, on the eve of departure, he was asked to pay the tax of £300 to which he had rendered himself liable.—Exchange.

Franklin's Success

Of Franklin's reputation, his colleague, John Adams, wrote: "It was more universal than that of Leibnitz or Newton, Frederick the Great or Voltaire, and his character more beloved and esteemed than all of them. If a collection could be made of all the gazettes of Europe for the latter half of the eighteenth century a greater number of panegyric paragraphs upon 'le grand Franklin' would appear, it is believed, than upon any other man that ever lived."

There are some 20 different kinds of

Chicago has shown her usual generous spirit in giving a woman the superintendence of the splendid school organization of the city. It is said that the Chicago school board had been beset for months by applicants for the vacant chair. Investigation proved that the former superintendent had leaned very largely upon Mrs. Young's advice and counsel. Her long career as teacher, editor and practical manager made her advice invaluable. The school board, like the gentlemen that they are, decided that the power behind the throne should in this case have recognition and gave to Mrs. Young a place which is second to none in importance in the educational work of the country.

In a hundred directions of work nowadays a woman is really the power behind the throne. In many a great corporation there is a woman who knows the business from A to Z, who has perhaps worked as confidential adviser with successive presidents or directors, and who would but for the fact that she is a woman hold a place of the highest honor and responsibility, such as treasurer, or even president. The writer knows a case where such a woman was admitted by the leading men of the company to be the right person for such a place, better equipped for the work from her long experience than any one of themselves; but she as well as they had reluctantly agreed to it would not do to give her such a position. Some of the men

Short Cut to Knowledge

A professor at a well-known engineering college says that but for occasional innovations in the application of learning, such as the following, he would find it hard to judge the extent of his usefulness.

This question was asked upon an examination paper: "What steps would you take in determining the height of a building, using an aneroid barometer?"

The answer was: "I would lower the barometer by a string and measure the string."

Nor knowest thou what argument Thy life to thy neighbor's creed hath

Emerson.

Brabazon Paintings for New York

Describing Brabazon's pictures exhibited lately in London, the Outlook says that perhaps the most beautiful of these pictures, "After Claude," has been "annexed" with some half dozen of the best for the Metropolitan Museum of New York. With Brabazon subject is nothing; even in still life, when texture and delicate drawing might seem to be of paramount concern, he save things mainly as so much color-fused tone and light. Brabazon's inspiration was not lyrical; for his enthusiasm to be stirred emphatic contrast of light with shadow, of silvered whites or milky cobalt blues with wonderful ivories, like those in a Glore de Dijon rose, were needed. No more beautiful palette than his can be imagined, with its rich sapphires, greenish blues of the thrush's egg, heliotropes and lilacs, plum purples, milky emerald greens, and the golden rust, on iron.

A National Hymn for Turkey

There is great excitement among Turkish musical composers, for Mehmed V. has just appointed a commission which is to examine and report on the solemn and patriotic hymns and marches composed for the purpose of serving forever after as a national hymn to the Ottoman empire. Zeki Bey, the violinist; Djemil Bey, the cellist and other eminent Turkish composers are among the judges in the competition; but his majesty the Sultan himself will, after due selection has been made from the abundance of musical manuscript supposed to come pouring in, make the final selection. It will be interesting to learn upon what Turk the mantle of Rouget de Lisle has fallen, and what sort of music the Turkish "Marseillaise" will seem to western ears.—Westminster Gazette.

Nobody has any right to find life uninteresting, or unwarding, who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong which he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil which he can hope to overcome.

—Everybody's.

Children's Department

Smallest Musical Instruments

The smallest musical instruments in the world are the pigeon whistles of Peking. They are made of thinnest bamboo and tiny gourds, scraped to paper-like delicacy and fastened beneath the tail feathers of the carrier pigeons. As the birds fly through the air these instruments emit a weird Aeolian melody like the harps of fairy land.

Every morning and afternoon the vault of Peking's sky is swept by these sweet, mournful notes as the birds fly to and fro, carrying messages to the bankers, the merchants, the lawyers; invitations, letters, stock quotations; a system older than the telegraph or telephone or the oldest letter service, as old as time itself.

There are some 20 different kinds of

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OUR DESTINY

If the testimony of the physical senses concerning man be accepted he is mortal, a "feeble worm of the earth." With this thought-model ever before us, we are likely to echo the erroneous sentiment:

"Our lives are but our marches to the grave." Material sense cannot solve the problem of Life for it knows neither life nor man.

Longfellow, in his beautiful "Psalm of Life," voices a higher thought:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,

Life is but an empty dream!

For the soul is dead that slumbers,

And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal;

Dust thou art, to dust returnest,

Was not spoken of the soul."

Truly, as Mrs. Eddy says, "the time for thinkers has come" (Science and Health, pref. ii.). Human consciousness must be aroused to a higher order of thinking than that based upon the reality of material sense. Neither God nor man can be apprehended materially. Thought must ascend to spiritual altitudes before it can lay hold of things which are divinely natural. What is known materially is transitory, unreal; while spiritual knowledge is permanent, real.

The life of Jesus should answer the

query "What am I here for?" He said that he came to do the will of the Father, and to finish the work the Father had assigned him. What Jesus did all must do. All must walk in his footsteps.

All must learn to think as he thought, and to do as he did. All must approach the Father through the Christ idea. All must learn to love as he loved, to say sincerely, "Not as I will, but as Thou wilt." All must learn to heal as he healed, through the operation of divine Mind, and not through magnetism, hypnotism nor mystic psychology. All must learn to correct corporal sense as he did through the operation of Spirit and spiritual law. He judged spiritually, not according to appearances; so must all his followers. He constantly expressed in thought, word and deed the nature and essence of his being. God. This is man's holy purpose on earth, to reflect the nature of divinity, the divine manhood and womanhood as exemplified in Christ Jesus.

He is here to let his light so shine before men that they may see his good works and glorify his Father which is in heaven. He is here to listen to and obey God's messages to his offspring. He is here to subjugate the material senses, which ever testify falsely concerning God and man; he is here to silence the false testimony of these so-called senses and to know that spiritual sense is supreme, and is the only sense that God bestows upon man. He is here to demonstrate the divine oneness or unity of God and man. He is here to practice the Golden Rule, to be good and to do good, to be right and to do right. He is here to prove to the world that health, holiness and life are more natural, normal and available than disease, sin and death.

Man is not on earth to serve evil in any form; he is not here to believe in sickness nor to be sick. He is not here to magnify evil by denying the omnipotence of good. He is not here to become a hardened sinner to receive punishment at the hands of an angry God. He is not here to be sensual and impure in thought, speech, or conduct; he is not here to indulge passion, appetite or lust, to become the victim of any degrading practice or habit. Christian Science teaches that "the divine must overcome the human at every point" (Science and Health, p. 43).

Soldiers of the cross, are you ready to accept and obey this teaching? Does it sound too straight and narrow to your sense of what is natural and practical? Does it cause you to ask, What would become of this proud world of ours if spirituality alone were to hold sway? Then strive to gain the practical side of Jesus' teachings, and you will find that one's only hope of heaven lies in overcoming human material sense. "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said Pope

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 31, 1909.

An American Victory at Rheims

The national pride aroused by the aviation contests at Rheims is of the kind that is helpful rather than hurtful to international good feeling. The honors of these remarkable trials of genius, skill and courage were well and justly distributed. The United States would have been no less interested than it is now in the achievements of the representatives of the different countries, if perhaps a trifle less enthusiastic, had all of

the prizes escaped the only American in the contest. It would have recognized no marks of discrimination in such a result, any more than it now recognizes marks of special favor. Those who carried off prizes at Rheims did so before the eyes of the world. What came to them in the way of appreciation or reward came to them deservedly. They were judged on their merits; on his merits only did our representative win.

It would be hard for Americans to avoid being proud over the victory achieved by Glenn H. Curtiss, and there seems to be no reason for attempting to conceal the fact that we are proud of it. That he won first honors over the heads of men whose places were already fixed at the forefront of latter-day aeronautics is no reflection upon them, and will not in the least interfere with their future standing as aviators of the first rank. There are numerous triumphs still to be achieved in this field.

As Americans we have special reason for thankfulness as well as special reason for congratulation over the success of Mr. Curtiss. American aeronautics needed this spur, this incentive. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the international cup to us in this sense. The prize will have to be defended, as we have defended the America's cup, and the results should be equally satisfying.

WITHIN the next few days the relief ship Jeanie, which is laden with fuel and other supplies for the Roosevelt, Commander Peary's vessel, will reach Etah. The Jeanie, as we have already pointed out in these columns, was despatched on her mission not because it was really believed that her services would be needed but because her despatch was in accordance with the very complete precautions taken by Commander Peary previous to his departure. The conservatives insist that, owing to the conditions prevailing on the upper west coast of Greenland and the east shores of Elsemere land and Baffin land, nothing can be heard from Peary until the return of the Jeanie to a point of communication with the civilized world. There is, however, possibility of two things. One is that news of Peary may be conveyed to us, and may be even now on the way to us, through the instrumentality of the Dundee, the only whaler now engaged on Baffin bay. She should be able to convey such tidings as she has of Peary within a few days. She would have no news, however, that would be later than April or May last.

The other possibility is that Commander Peary made his dash in the early summer, succeeded in reaching the pole and in returning overland to the Roosevelt, and is now speeding southward in that vessel. On this theory, he would pause only long enough on his way to civilization to leave word for the Jeanie.

Great interest is added to this matter by reason of the fact that we may hear of Commander Peary and of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, U. S. N., another polar explorer, at practically the same time, or at even identically the same time. The latter has not been heard from for two years. Tidings of him may reach us through the Dundee. The Jeanie is under orders to make inquiries regarding him and to bring his party home if it can be found. There exists a very strong impression that Dr. Cook has been successful in discovering the pole. This is based, like the confidence in Commander Peary, on the great care with which his plans were made.

It is within the domain of legitimate speculation at all events that we shall soon hear, and have good news from, both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary.

Moroccan Affairs

EL ROGUE's capture marks the end of civil war in Morocco. Mulai Hafid is undisputed master in his father's realm, except for the struggle around the Spanish presidios of the Rif. But this realm, left to his brother, Abd-el-Aziz, in fairly tranquil condition fifteen years ago, is only a portion of the empire of Morocco. Indeed, the authority of the Shereefian dynasty, which has ruled the country since the sixteenth century, never extended over more than a bare third of the empire. Composed of the two ancient kingdoms of Fez and Marrakesh, a portion of the north country, and territories south of the Atlas and on the Atlantic, the hereditary domain of the Sultans is termed the bled-el-makhzen, the land of authority, whose inhabitants pay taxes. Without, in the unsubdued region, in the vast bled-es-siba, the clans have ever wrestled for supremacy without daring to carry the struggle across the borders. But the tranquillity bequeathed to his son by the masterful Mulai Hassan scarcely lasted three years and Abd-el-Aziz went under in the midst of chaos. It profited Mulai Hafid but little when, in 1907-8, the elements of the hereditary domain, one by one, clan by clan, paid homage to him as his brother's successor; for no less than four pretenders stood in the field beside the partisans of the man he had dethroned. Mulai Mohammed and Mulai Kebir, his half-brothers, after much desultory fighting were crushed. The first has long been a prisoner in Fez, while the second fled to the clan Zemmour, under whose auspices he is now negotiating a pardon. But these two and the partisans of Abd-el-Aziz were far less formidable than the Caid Kittani and Bu Hamara. Kittani, a powerful lord of the north, and like his sovereign, a shereef or descendant of the prophet, was the man who placed Mulai Hafid on the throne. But, finding that he could not dominate his protege, he plotted to usurp the throne and perished in the attempt.

At last only Bu Hamara, the picturesque Rogui, remained in the field. He was the pretender par excellence. He had begun his career long before Mulai Hafid had either ambitions or prospects,

for it was as early as 1903 that he appeared on the northeast frontier of Morocco. For more than five years he held his own against the forces of the makhzen, spreading his authority over the entire Rif region. He made his headquarters at Selouan, in the immediate vicinity of Melilla, and cultivated excellent relations with the Spaniards, to whom he gave those concessions of the iron and lead mines that have led to the present Spanish campaign against the Kabyles. But these same concessions were his undoing, for his partisans in the Rif, instigated by the Sultan's agents, began to suspect his relations with the powers and forced him to retreat. He then began that advance on Fez which more than once brought Mulai Hafid within an inch of losing his throne but which finally ended in the defection of followers. It was the universal execration of the pretender's disastrous dealings with the Spaniards that brought about his downfall and capture by Mulai Hafid's mehalla.

Morocco's internal situation is thus greatly simplified, and the strenuous Sultan is free to give his immediate attention to affairs in the Rif. In these circumstances the campaign around the Spanish presidios is perhaps no longer a punitive expedition; but whatever the solution may be, Europe is at last able to look with equanimity on developments in North Africa.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, everybody will cheerfully admit, deserved all of the pleasant things that have been said of him within the last few days.

ONE of the points where Boer and Briton have often been in collision since they met in South Africa is the native question. It was one of the grave issues that threatened to disrupt the Union movement and that caused apprehensions even during the reading of the bill in the House of Commons. Those, therefore, who charge that the clause providing that only persons of European descent shall be eligible for a seat in the new Union Parliament is a blot on the South African Union mistake the situation. General Botha put the matter clearly when he said the other day in London that the only course for them to follow was followed in the draft constitution; that was to create machinery that would make it possible for the people of South Africa to solve this problem.

Dr. Jameson is confident that the South African nation will solve the problem satisfactorily and in favor of native franchise. It will surely come, he feels, though it come by degrees; and it is, therefore, in the interest of the native races that the point be waived at this time, to allay dangerous antagonism to their cause. Dr. Jameson builds his hopes on the spread of education that will surely follow the establishment of the South African Union, and by which both whites and natives will benefit. There is, in effect, no other ground for hope. Education alone can fit the native for any degree of civic responsibility as men of European descent understand it. Growth alone can give the necessary freedom of view to the white settlers to admit native franchise. The amount of time involved has no bearing on the subject.

Of the four states that will make up the future Union, only Cape Colony has a native franchise in operation. Natal has one in theory alone; the white settlers' apprehension of the overwhelming majority of its native population caused it to become inoperative a long time ago. The two Dutch republics never admitted the principle of native franchise, and when they became British colonies the issue was prudently avoided. But the Cape natives profess to see danger to their state franchise in the clauses of the South African constitution and the native rights agitation in South Africa may to a certain extent be regarded in the light of a defensive rather than aggressive movement. Yet the South African Union is so vast an achievement, so colossal in its constructiveness, that to associate anything petty and destructive with its scope is idle.

THE NEW chancellor of the German empire is six feet three inches in height, but he does not, it is said, feel a bit too big for his position.

The Value of Leisure

THOSE WHO have read and studied closely the telegraphed summary of the remarks made before the gathering of scholars in session at Winnipeg, Man., last week, by Prof. S. J. Chapman, will still be in considerable doubt, we believe, as to what that able economist really means by leisure. Leisure may mean the opportunity to cease working, or to obtain physical rest, or mental repose; or it may mean simply a suspension of labor upon a given task that one may work just as hard, or even harder, on something that one likes to do. A great deal, of course, depends on the point of view. What would be delightful leisure to one might be a dreadful bore to another. In common experience this is often the case. People of intelligence everywhere, however, have long since decided that leisure does not necessarily mean idleness, but, rather, a change in the form of action.

That many have a very wrong conception of leisure, its meaning and its value, is too evident. The misapprehension that exists in this particular is the source of some of the most perplexing and pressing of our social problems.

Professor Chapman conveys the impression that in his judgment the world's work should be so regulated as to leave plenty of time for reading, study, self-improvement. Surely, we are progressing in this direction. It does not follow, however, that leisure breeds culture, or that it promotes morality, if by leisure is meant the cutting down of the hours of labor so that there may be longer periods of mere idleness. Among the few old sayings that have withstood the ravages of analysis and time is that which declares that Satan finds ready employment for idle hands.

One of the greatest responsibilities that changing economic conditions are forcing on society in this age is that of instructing the people how to employ their leisure to the best advantage. Taken in the mass the people are better instructed than ever before with regard to the employment of what is called their working time. The hours of leisure are growing longer and longer as the years go by; within them, rather than within the hours given over to toil, should the race in the future achieve its greatest victories, for within them men and women will be freer to do those things that their hearts crave to do.

ONLY twenty-two minutes now lie between the grain in the field and the hot biscuit, providing all the machinery has been set up in advance. But what's the hurry?

A BY-ELECTION, in England, at the present moment, would be of peculiar interest. Whether, as darkly hinted by the Morning Post, the government is about to create a fictitious vacancy, in a London constituency, for the purpose of feeling the political pulse, may be doubted. To begin with, such a step would probably be unprecedented, and to end with it would really not prove very much. The opinion of one constituency does not represent the swallow which makes a summer. The hopes of the Conservatives have been built high on a succession of actual and moral victories extending practically without a break over upward of two years. It would take more than one reverse to establish satisfactorily a change in the political barometer, and it must be remembered that the weak point in the Liberal position is the counties and not the towns.

Nevertheless, the Liberals are satisfied that the unexpected has happened, and that the budget, in its amended form, has stopped the descent to Avernum at the critical moment. Hardly anywhere had the collapse of the party been more apparent than in Glasgow. Every by-election had been disastrous to the government prestige. Now, however, Mr. Cross, the Unionist member for the Camlachie division of that city, has seceded from his party and thrown in his lot with the Liberals on the ground that he was elected on a free trade program, and was pledged to social reform. He makes no secret of his opinion that the government has solved the question of raising the necessary revenue without a resort to import duties, and that free trade has once more proved its case, not only theoretically but practically.

At the same time the Conservative opposition to the budget manifests no sign of slackening, and the Lords show no sign of a disposition to give way. A miscalculation of the temper of the country by the House of Lords at the present juncture would be fatal, and so wary a tactician as Lord Lansdowne may be trusted to act with circumspection. The situation will no doubt develop when the debate on the budget is resumed, and it will then be possible to arrive at a clearer appreciation of the position of parties.

BY NO means the least important advantage obtained in keeping school yards open in some of the larger cities during the summer vacation, we are told, is found to be the lessening of general misconduct in surrounding neighborhoods on the part of children who heretofore have been compelled to find recreation in the streets and alleys adjacent to their homes. The police and other guardians of city property in these districts testify to the fact that they have had considerably less annoyance since the introduction of this use of school yards, all of which goes to prove that it is better to provide a wholesome outlet for youthful energy than to leave it to find its own way.

GLENN H. CURTISS has won not only prestige for his countrymen in general, but an international aviation contest for some place in this country where the winds are not too high.

Defining Democracy

THE conference of New York Democrats, about to be held at Saratoga to consider the welfare of the party, is likely to be called upon to do some impossible things, if not to disappoint a great many people by failing to do them. These people believe, it would seem, that the conference should so plainly describe the man who is a Democrat and the man who is not that henceforth very little difficulty will be experienced by

party managers in recognizing the difference between them. They would also have ruled out of the party the man who does not meet fully the prescribed description. As a test of a man's right to claim recognition as a Democrat, they would compel him to subscribe to certain rules, called issues.

It would perplex the seasoned political student of our time to set forth with anything like clearness the difference between a Democrat and a Republican, let alone the difference between two Democrats, so far as issues are concerned. He might determine the difference between a Democrat and a Republican by holding that in the last presidential election the man who voted for Bryan was a Democrat and the man who voted for Taft a Republican. Yet this, at most, would be only presumptive. As between two Democrats, he might hold that the man who voted for Judge Parker in 1904 and who voted for William Jennings Bryan in 1908 was regular, while the man who voted for Judge Parker in 1904 but declined to vote for William Jennings Bryan in 1908 was irregular; but he would find it as hard to prove that the latter was not a Democrat as to prove that because such a man voted for William Howard Taft he is a Republican.

The Saratoga conference will do well if it leaves the matter of distinguishing the difference between Democrats alone. What the successful political party in this country must have in these days in order to win is not only the votes of those who believe in its traditions and are loyal to it from force of habit, but the votes of those who have formed no party alliances and who do not intend to form any. It is not the issues laid down in the platform that count, so much as the record of the party in dealing with great public questions as they arise. Devising new issues is not nearly so important a matter for consideration at Saratoga as swinging the party into a correct attitude on issues that are already made.

The country as a whole is not so bound up in the welfare of either of the great parties as to follow it when it errs. The independent rather than the partisan voter is the power behind the ballot today, and while he may apparently be more favorably disposed at present to one of the parties than to the other, he does not intend that either party shall own him.

IT WILL be noticed that the House of Commons is not disposed to leave very much for the House of Lords to do, so far as details are concerned, in the making of the budget. Our House of Representatives could do worse than to make a note of this.

IT SEEMS a trifle strange, but nevertheless a North Carolina factory has undertaken to turn out 25,000 buggies this year. People who do not own automobiles and who, nevertheless, must ride, find the buggy a pretty reliable vehicle.

ST. LOUIS, of course, is among the earliest bidders for the international aviation contest. Still, Chicago is confident that something must inevitably blow her way.